THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.
THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

CHARLES SUMNER as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, rather paradoxical. What will Mrs. Grundy say?

"LONG" PERRY has "gone to his reward"—a temporal reward, however, in New Orleans this time. The Devil will bless him in due season.

THE Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Kansas, are clasping hands across the bloody chasm. See telegraphic column.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in the Custom House.

Beaufort, in North Carolina, is a port of entry. The foreign commerce of the place was, according to the New York *World*, for the twelve months from 31st of March, 1871, to 31st March, 1872, imports, $2,162, which at an average tariff of 40 per cent. would yield a revenue of $864 80. To collect this revenue the following officials are employed at the following salaries:

	Salary.
One collector	$1,374
One deputy collector and inspector	774
One gauger	174
One temporary inspector	66
One temporary inspector	102
One temporary inspector	15
One watchman	80
One watchman	80
One watchman	106
One watchman	106
One boatman	150
One boatman	75
One boatman	75
Total	$3,170

The thieving and corrupt Administration of JOHNSON contrived to do the business of this port in 1868 with but three people, viz.:

	Salary.
One collector	$1,491 93
One inspector	747 08
One boatman	300 09
Total	$2,532 01

The imports in 1868 came within $20 of those of 1871-'72, being $2,142.

How is This?

Reports are not only in circulation, but generally credited, that the late Sheriff of New Hanover is behind in his settlements with the State and county to amounts variously estimated, some placing it as high as Thirty Thousand dollars. A committee, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, examined his county transactions, but felt there was no law authorizing the Commissioners to examine for the State.

It is also reported that the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Fennell, had commenced suit against Schenck for several thousand dollars due the county.

Again, the State Auditor's published report does not show *one cent* to have been received by the State from New Hanover, for taxes on Deeds, Mortgage Deeds and Deeds in Trust, for the fiscal year of 1871-'72.

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the Auditor's Report does not show *one cent* to have been paid last year for Colored Polls in New Hanover.

The correctness or falsity of these rumors should be immediately established by actual examination by those who have authority to do so by the laws of the State, and by the sworn affidavits of the recent Examining Committee, and a proper remedy speedily applied. Justice to the taxpayer, as well as the official, demands this.

What of the Night?

We shall not deny that we are disappointed at the result of the election in Maine, nor would we be worthy of belief if we should. To be sure we did not expect to carry the State, but we had a right to expect, and we did expect, that the Liberal movement would show some decided strength in that State.

The result of the elections in Vermont and Maine demonstrates that a movement conceived in a spirit of reconciliation and brotherly feeling between the different sections of the Union has made no impression upon the cold-hearted people of that section. They proclaim that they have no wish to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm," but with that type of New England prejudice and hatred, Secretary Boutwell, they protest against any such kindly feeling.

These elections prove two things, which we may as well recognize at once. First, that the restoration of brotherly feeling between the North and South must take place without the assistance and in spite of the opposition of New England, and second, that GREELEY and BROWN must depend upon the votes of States outside of New England for their election. It is now, we suppose, absolutely certain that all of those States, with the probable exception of Connecticut, will give their electoral votes to GRANT and WILSON. In Massachusetts, indeed, with the defection of such powerful Republicans as SUMNER and BANKS, the former also being the Coalition candidate for Governor, it is reasonable to presume that great inroads will be made in the Administration ranks, but with a majority of seventy-seven thousand to go on, General GRANT may safely calculate upon the vote of the Bay State.

How will this state of things influence the general result. New England refuses the olive branch which patriots have extended to the North and the South in token of peace and reconciliation. Certain Southern States, by reason of their very large, and in some cases, overwhelming, negro population, will also vote for GRANT. The result, therefore, of the Presidential contest, depends upon the Middle and Western States. We are satisfied that the reasonable certainty that Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island will cast their electoral votes for GRANT, will have no more effect upon New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, than the equal certainty that South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana will do the same thing. Pennsylvania and Indiana, probably less than any other Northern States, have imbibed the prejudices of New England. And much of the fate of the contest depends upon the result of the October elections in these two States. If either gives a decided Democratic victory in October, the chances for GREELEY's election will be good—if both go the same way, his success is certain.

There is not the slightest reason, therefore, for depression on account of these two elections. The battle is yet to be fought. But it cannot be won by apathy, inaction and cowardice. The haughty and heartless spirit of New England should be met with firm and determined opposition. Let us do our duty, leaving to others the dangerous experiment of renewing sectional hatreds.

We have an abiding faith in the sturdy purpose of the people of the Middle and Western States to bury the old quarrel, and we believe that the October elections will settle the vexed question in behalf of peace and reconciliation. Let us go earnestly to work to aid in so glorious a cause.

Pennsylvania to the Front.

If there has been any doubt as to the result of the election in Pennsylvania, the nomination of ex-Governor Curtin as delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, by the Liberal Republicans, and his certain acceptance, will dispel it.

The address issued by the Liberal Republicans, and the names signed to it, are indications of the greatest public uprising ever witnessed.

The Philadelphia *Press*, the leading Radical paper of the State, commenting on this nomination, and the address and its signers, says:

Elsewhere will be found the address of the Liberal Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, nominating the Hon Andrew G. Curtin as a candidate for Delegate-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention, and from the tone of this address his acceptance of this important post is assured. Had the wishes of our great State prevailed in the Republican State Convention which forced the offensive nominations of Hartranft and Allan, Gov. Curtin would have been nominated to the position for which the Liberal Republican State Committee has now formally named him. But the despatic dictates of Simon Cameron prevailed, and the Republicans lost the great opportunity. Had the wishes of the good men of that Convention been consulted, Andrew G. Curtin would now be at the head of our State ticket, and the people would have regarded it as a tribute due alike to his own great services during the war and to themselves. This nomination of the Liberal Republican State Committee must be accepted in no sense as a party preference. The significance of the selection may be better understood by reference to the signers of the address. They are a remarkable indication of the great strength of the movement in this State against that portion of the State ticket which has been forced upon the Republican people of Pennsylvania.

After giving brief biographical sketches of the signers of the address, the *Press* adds:

These, the representative men of the lists, will show that the Liberal Republican party of Pennsylvania is composed of men that we cannot afford to despise or to underrate, and their presentation of the name of Gov. Curtin for the post of Delegate-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention must produce a profound impression upon the public mind.

The Credit Mobilier Scandal.

Now that Mr. Speaker Blaine has been re-elected to Congress for two years more, the New York *Tribune* very pertinently intimates that he will have time to throw some light on the shady matter of the Credit Mobilier. This is no vague or partisan charge which has been made against him and some of his colleagues. It is sworn testimony, elicited in a suit at law. It is a matter of too much consequence, fortified by too strong proofs, to be dispersed by silence or mere denial. It must be investigated, and the sooner the better for all parties.

That our readers may know the charge which has been brought against some of the leading Republicans of the country, we give the facts as abreviated by the Baltimore *Gazette*. Verily it would seem that the baneful examples of the "carpet-bag thieves" of the South has extended over the entire country, and the National Legislature has become as corrupt as those of States controlled by carpet-baggers, only the members of the former hold themselves at higher figures.

It appears that when the Union Pacific Railway was chartered by Congress, one of the incorporators named in that instrument was Colonel HENRY S. MCCOMB, and when, for the purpose of taking the contracts for building the road, the Credit Mobilier was organized under a Pennsylvania charter, Colonel MCCOMB became also a member of the new corporation, and with his associates shared in the profits, which were enormous. How enormous they were may best be understood when we state the fact that the cost of construct ing the road was less than $26,000,000, and that the Credit Mobilier received, from Government susidies, and from mortgage bonds and other sources, $111,618 52. In other words, the profits accruing to "the Ring" composing the Credit Mobilier amounted to $85,618 52.

A suit has since been instituted by Col. MCCOMB, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, against the Credit Mobilier, and this particularly interesting as developing the mode by which Congress was influenced, not only to release the first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, which was held by the Government, and authorize a second mortgage instead, but also to consent to pay the company one half the cost of transporting Government troops, munitions of war, provisions, &c., instead of applying the whole cost of transportation to the reduction of the interest that the Government was, and still is, paying on the $27,000,000 of bonds it had endorsed for the company. To obtain the release of these obligations and liabilities, and thus increase immensely the value of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Ring, known as the Credit Mobilier, it becomes necessary to bring such incentives to bear upon prominent members of Congress as should induce them to advocate the measure. At that time one of the principal Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and also a Director and the leading spirit of the Credit Mobilier Ring, was Mr. OAKES AMES, of Massachusetts, one of the Radical members of Congress from Massachusetts. To him, according to the testimony of Colonel MCCOMB, was entrusted the office of bribing members of Congress, which was done by distributing among them shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier. To whom this stock was distributed, and how many shares were credited to each, will appear from the following list, as furnished Colonel MCCOMB by Mr. OAKES AMES. Here it is:

	Shares
Blaine, of Maine	3,000
Patterson, of New Hampshire	3,000
Wilson, of Massachusetts	2,000
Painter, Rep., for Quigley	3,000
S. Colfax, speaker	2,000
Scofield and Kelley, Pennsylvania, each	2,000
Elliot, Massachusetts	3,000
Dawes, Massachusetts	2,000
Fowler, Tennessee	2,000
Boutwell, Massachusetts	2,000
Bingham and Garfield, Ohio, each	2,000

Endorsed: OAKES AMES, January 30, 1868

In further confirmation of the above, Colonel MCCOMB has filed in the court in which the suit is now pending, a letter addressed to him by OAKES AMES, from which we extract the following passage:

"You say I must not put too much in one locality. I have assigned as far as I have given—four from Massachusetts; one from New Hampshire, one, Delaware; one, Tennessee; one-half, Ohio; two, Pennsylvania; one, Indiana; one, Maine; and I have three to place, which I shall put where they will do most good to us. I am here on the spot, and can better judge where they should go. I think after this dividend is paid we should make our capital $4,000,000, and distriuute the new stock where it will protect us. Let them have the stock at par and profits made in the future. The 50 per cent. increase on the old stock I want for distribution here, and soon."

The manner in which the act of bribery was covered up, is thus described, on what is said to be the authority of one of the counsel for Colonel MCCOMB.

"He (Ames) would first hand the member or Senator a certificate of stock, and tell him it was a good thing. If asked how much money was required he would say, 'Not a cent at present.' Then in a few weeks he would again pay a visit and hand the gentleman a check drawn by the Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, and say: 'Here is your first dividend.' This first dividend was sufficient to pay for the stock at its nominal value."

That the dividends were sufficient to do this, is shown by the following extract from Colonel McComb's testimony:

"Q. What dividend was declared on the Credit Mobilier stock after the delivery of the Ames contract? A. My books show that I received January 4, 1868, 60 per cent. Union Pacific Railroad stock, 384 per cent. Union Pacific Railroad stock, 80 per cent. Union Pacific Railroad bonds; above dividend was on 750 shares; February 8 I got from it in dividends, 80 shares of stock of Credit Mobilier; June 17 I received 30 per cent. in Union Pacific Railroad stock, with 60 per cent. in cash, on 850 shares; July 3, 1868, 75 per cent. in stock and 75 per cent. in Union Pacific Railroad bonds on 850 shares; September 3, 75 per cent. in bonds and 100 per cent. in stock; December 19, 200 per cent. in stock. In addition to this there was 14½ per cent. in gold paid in January, 1868, Credit Mobilier stock, and 12 per cent. in gold for cash dividends.

We have thus given the substance of the astounding revelations which were made public, for the first time, a few days ago. Mr. BLAINE, who is of the parties implicated, is the only one who has thus far undertaken to give the charge, as concerns himself, what the New York *Times* calls "a broad denial." But it is no such denial as the gravity of the accusation demands. It is, as the *World* justly says, "crafty and evasive." He says he never owned any "stock" in the Credit Mobilier.

The answer of the *World* is:

"The object of Mr. Oakes Ames was not to make Mr. Blaine and his associates 'owners' of Credit Mobiller stock. He was not making them a speculative 'present' such as President Grant has so often received. He was engaging them for a price to do his work. It was not a work for them to be proud of. If Mr. Blaine received his payment for his part in the matter, he is by far too astute a person to have taken it in stock. The stock was assigned to the purpose of purchasing him, not to him. He may perfectly well have pocketed its price without ever fingering one of the certificates. Did he do this? If he did not do this—then Mr. Oakes Ames has most cruelly slandered him, and that, too, when there was no occasion for slandering him and a real risk in slandering him. Why should Mr. Oakes Ames have done this?"

Why, also, should not Mr. OAKES AMES be brought forward to testify in the matter? The charge against these prominent Radicals is not one which can be whistled down the wind with "a broad denial." It is one that has to be met. The testimony is of record. Its truth has been affirmed by Colonel MCCOMB under oath, and is further substantiated by letters under Mr. OAKES AMES' own hand. And if we are not henceforth to look upon Congress as a hot-bed of all that is base and corrupt, Messrs. BLAINE, BOUTWELL, WILSON, DAWES, COLFAX, BINGHAM and their associates, must, individually, and severally, "rise to explain," and it is their bounden duty to see that their explanation is not only satisfactory to themselves, but to the people, whose servants they are, without respect to party lines.

Correspondence between Capt. Ashe and Judge Merrimon.

We find, in our Raleigh exchanges, the following correspondence between Judge Merrimon and Capt. S. A. Ashe. It is both interesting and important as defining Judge Merrimon's exact views in regard to the position to which it is so generally believed he was legally elected.

RALEIGH, Sept. 12, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR:—As much has been said with reference to contesting the result of our late election, and as our political friends feel a deep interest in the matter, I take the liberty of requesting you to state your purpose in the premises, with the view of having your reply published for general information.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
S. A. ASHE.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON,
Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, Sept. 12th, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of to-day, inquiring whether it is my purpose to *contest* the late election for Governor at the approaching session of the General Assembly, or not, has just been handed to me.

When, in May last, I accepted the nomination for Governor, made by the Greensboro' convention, I became the candidate of a great party and such other citizens as might choose to honor me with their votes for that high office, and thereby grave duties were devolved upon me. Not the least among them was that of securing to the State and those who voted for me, the lawful fruits of the ballot-box.

I am satisfied by a great variety of facts and circumstances that have come to my knowledge, and by incontrovertible evidence already in the possession of the Executive Committees, that enormous frauds were perpetrated at the election, and that numbers of illegal votes were cast against me and the other candidates associated with me on the Democratic-Conservative ticket for State offices. I sincerely believe that we each, received a majority of the lawful votes cast; but whether those who perpetrated these frauds directly or indirectly, did it so artfully as to avoid complete legal detection remains to be seen.

I would not think of the grave step of contesting the election upon slight or captious grounds, or to gratify party caprice; but if there is substantial ground for doing so—and I believe there is—and it can be made to appear according to law, then if the people demand it, it will be my duty, and I will add, my pleasure to contest it, and I shall do so at the instance of the people. If on the other hand, in the opinion of friends competent to judge of such matters, sufficient proof of frauds actually perpetrated, cannot be made, to contest successfully, I will not attempt a fruitless undertaking. I do not desire to engage in an unavailing controversy, and I am sure the people do not.

But I have the most abundant information to satisfy me that the great body of the people throughout the State who supported me, and those associated with me, believe such gross frauds were perpetrated and desire that such contest shall be made, if sufficient proof can be produced to make it successful—not otherwise.

So that if it turns out upon the examination now being made by my friends through the Executive Committees that substantial ground for contest can be established I will contest the election and vindicate the rights of the people, and as I believe, the best interests of the State and country by so doing, to the utmost of my capacity and to the last extremity.

I will not do anythidg rashly or unadvisedly, or to gratify party spirit or political revenge; *but I will do everything that is just and lawful to establish the right.*

I believe this is the spirit and determination of my associates on our State ticket.

I am, &c., very truly yours,
A. S. MERRIMON.

S. A. ASHE, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

What a Day will Bring Forth!

Last Wednesday was emphatically a Greeley Day. The seeming lull in the movement in his favor was broken in upon in various States by the most stirring events. The striking feature of the day was the unanimity with which Democrats and Liberal Republicans agreed, not only upon common plans of action, but common candidates. The future is full of hope and full of promise.

The following is the record of the day's doings: In Massachusetts the Conventions of the two parties met in Worcester, endorsed the Cincinnati-Baltimore Platform, and united in nominating a ticket for State officers, at the head of which stands Senator Charles Sumner.

Massachusetts Democrats could give no stronger proof of a desire to let the dead past bury its dead, than in giving in their adhesion to the nomination of Charles Sumner. It may not, indeed, be possible to carry Massachusetts for Mr. Greeley, but when two Conventions meet in that State, one a Republican Convention, presided over by N. P. Banks, and the other a Democratic Convention, and jointly nominate Charles Sumner for Governor against the Radical Grant candidate, it gives undeniable evidence of a great upheaval in political affairs.

In Connecticut the two parties assembled in joint Convention in Hartford, to nominate an Electoral ticket. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in that State also. The electoral ticket, composed of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, is an exceedingly able one, and will sweep the State in November beyond any question. Indeed, it will require the grossest mismanagement on the part of our friends there to lose the State after their prudent action and excellent nominations of last week.

In New Hampshire the Democrats and Liberals held their Conventions in Concord, in adjoining halls. The Electoral Ticket agreed upon by the Conventions is conceded to be a very strong one, and will carry the State if our friends will make proper exertions. In the afternoon, by invitation, the Democrats visited the Liberal Convention in a body, and were enthusiastically received.

In Kansas the Conventions of the two parties met in Topeka, and agreed upon a platform and division of offices between the two parties.

In New Jersey the Conventions met in Trenton, and nominated a joint Electoral Ticket amid great enthusiasm. General George B. McClellan is one of the candidates for Elector for the State at large.

In Maryland the Democratic Convention nominated for Greeley Electors, for the State at large, a Democrat and a Liberal Republican.

In Michigan, on the same day, in the Ninth Congressional District, a joint Convention was held, and a strong Greeley nomination made.

In Pennsylvania the action of the Liberal Republican State Executive Committee, on the same day, was equally significant, in nominating ex-Governor Curtin as a delegate for the State at large to the Constitutional Convention to meet in that State. Governor Curtin has accepted the nomination, and the weight of his great influence, thrown in the scale just at this critical time, will decide the contest against the Administration beyond the possibility of a doubt. It will be remembered that Governor Curtin has just returned from Russia, where he has been representing the United States Government as its Embassador. All parties have been anxiously awaiting his return and seeking to obtain the advantage of his great influence and popularity. He has at last avowed himself, and Pennsylvania is sure to go against the Administration, both in October and November.

On the same day Senator Schurz addressed a monster meeting of Germans in Cincinnati in their native language. Thousands of other citizens were assembled around the "English stands," where addresses were delivered.

On the same day Gratz Brown, our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, spoke at Indianapolis to an immense crowd.

In Louisville, Kentucky, there was on the same day an immense Peace Reunion. The city was filled with strangers to hear the distinguished men assembled there from every quarter of the country to address them.

Verily, the Greeley movement is neither dead nor sleeping!

LOCAL.

WE agree *in toto* with the *Robesonian*, when it says: We hear many regrets expressed at the resignation of Capt. F. M. Wooten, the clever and universally popular conductor on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. The world has never seen a more perfect gentleman, and we are sure the road will feel the loss of so efficient and worthy an officer.

WE will be glad to receive communications from our friends everywhere in this section, keeping us fully posted on all matters occurring in their immediate neighborhoods. We will appreciate, kindly, the efforts of such friends as will second our request.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Bonds of David Pigott, lately appointed Tax Collector by the Board, were presented, approved and ordered filed.

Ordered, that David Pigott, having executed the bonds required by an order passed at the session of this Board on September 4th, 1872, and the same being approved by a majority of this Board, evidenced by the endorsement of said majority upon said bonds, it is ordered by the Board that the Clerk of the Board endorse the tax list as provided by law, and affix the seal of the Board of Commissioners to the same, and deliver the tax list to David Pigott, Tax Collector as aforesaid.

Owen Fennell, Jr., late County Treasurer, presented his accounts, which were audited, approved and ordered filed.

Ordered, That the thanks of the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county are due and are hereby tendered to Owen Fennell, Jr., late Treasurer of this county, for the efficient and prompt manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

Ordered further, That the Clerk of this Board transmit the foregoing resolution in writing to Mr. Fennell.

Ordered, That the Chairman of this Board be authorized to procure a properly prepared book to be termed an "Order Book," and that all purchases made, or work ordered done for the county, shall be issued out of said book, a proper record being kept in the margin, and each order issued properly numbered. Whenever purchases are made or work performed, the order to be returned to the Clerk of this Board, with bills for same. No claims to be allowed unless accompanied by the order issued under authority of this Board by one of its members.

The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, the want of more room for the records of New Hanover county is apparent, it is

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings enquire into the probable cost of building an (one story) addition on the West side of the Court House, and the cost of fitting up the same for use of the Register, and the meetings of this Board, said committee to report at the next regular meeting of this Board.

The following were drawn as jurors for the October term of Superior Court, viz:

FIRST WEEK.

Curtis Highsmith, R. H. Harker, John Lillington, J. R. Hollingsworth, T. J. Armstrong, W. A. Cumming, S. Petteway, Samuel Wilson, Dempsey Batts, William Fails, Wm. H. Montgomery, Virgil Lee, W. I. Gore, R. H. Grant, James Scott, A. E. Taylor, W. R. Betts, J. M. Hunt, Andrew Moore, J. L. Pigford, Moses Williams, Oliver Boone, J. P. Moore, Alex. Wells, Jr., Jesse Bordeaux, M. J. Hall, Samuel Player, Thos. H. Smith, Alfred James, John Thornton, Jacob Wells, Jr., Chas. M. Williams, Wm. H. Taylor, Jas. Brison, Stokely Atkinson, C. A. Newell.

SECOND WEEK.

A. J. Westbrook, Sam'l J. Herring, R. A. Henry, Wm. A. Murray, D. R. Kennedy, O. R. Savage, Barr Wells, Jno. J. Beasley, Joshua D. Jones, B. G. Larkins, S. S. Prather, J. G. Chadwick, Samuel Register, T. J. Douglass, T. B. Carney, R. J. Nixon, Eli Currie, Wm. A. Moore.

The Board adjourned to meet next Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

THE GOLDSBORO' FAIR.—We have received the Premium List for the First Annual Fair of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of North Carolina, to be held at Goldsboro', October 22d, 23rd, 24th, and 25th. It makes a splendid showing and the inducements offered should certainly attract a large number of visitors and exhibitors.

David Dickson, Esq., the great cotton planter of Georgia, will deliver an Address on Agricultural subjects, on Wednesday, October 23rd, at 11:30, A. M.

His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia, is expected, and will deliver the Address on Thursday, the 24th of October, at 11:30 A. M.

Maj. C. W. McClammy, of New Hanover county, will deliver the charge to the Knights entered for the Tournament, October 25th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WILMINGTON.—The following, from the Battleboro *Advance*, we would commend to the attention of agricultural communities everywhere in the Old North State: In this issue of the *Advance* will be found a number of advertisements from the merchants of Wilmington. As a market for naval stores and cotton, it is equal to any in the country, and, being our chief commercial city, should be patronized by our people. As a grocery market, especially for molasses and salt, it is said to be superior to any other. Parties in this section, who shipped cotton to Wilmington last season, obtained prices equal to those obtained in the Northern markets, and the commission merchants who advertise in the *Advance* are all safe, prompt and reliable business men. They appeal to the merchants and farmers of this section to give them a trial, and they guarantee to do at least as well for them as can be done outside the State.

They do not ask for patronage at any sacrifice on the part of North Carolina, but they do reasonably claim, where equal advantages are offered, that we should encourage our home market, for in building up Wilmington we are helping North Carolina, and in helping her we are helping ourselves.

CARPET-BAGISM in North Carolina is, to say the least, not synonymous with honesty in its official relations with the State. Its record is a stench in the nostrils of our people, and to flaunt its emblems in their eyes is justly offensive.

When, therefore, one Nason, of Newbern, offers a premium through the Fair of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Association of North Carolina, to be held at Goldsboro' next month, of ten dollars to the lady making the best carpet-bag necktie, the bow to resemble a carpet-bag, and it is heralded as "a chance for the ladies," he displays a shamelessness which, at least, should not have been encouraged and endorsed by an Agricultural Association.

THE GOLDEN TOUCH.

Once upon a time there lived a very rich King, whose name was Midas, and he had a little daughter, named Marygold. This King was fonder of gold than anything else in the world, but he loved nearly as well his little daughter, who was a merry, lovable child. But the more he loved his child the more he desired wealth, for he thought, foolish man, that the best thing he could leave this dear child was the biggest heap of yellow shining coin that had ever been heaped together since the world was made. So he gave all his thoughts and all his time to this one purpose. If he gazed at the gold-tinted clouds of sunset, he wished they were real gold, and could be squeezed into his strong box. If he stirred the fire, and the sparks flew crackling up the chimney, he wished some fairy would turn them into golden coin for him, and, in fact, his whole thoughts ran upon gold, gold, gold, till he almost ceased to care for anything else.

In his earlier days, before this insane desire for riches seized him, King Midas had been fond of flowers, and had planted a garden in which grew the largest, sweetest and most beautiful roses that any mortal ever saw, but now, if he ever looked at them, it was to calculate how much they would be worth were all the roses turned to gold.

At last Midas got so unreasonable in his passion for money, that he spent nearly all his time in a dark, strong room in the vaults of the palace, where he kept his money. Here, after locking the door, he would take out his bags of coin and count them over, or sift the gold dust through his fingers, or toss up the bars of gold and catch them as they came down, and he never was so happy as when thus employed.

One day, as King Midas was in his treasure-room, he saw a shadow fall upon the heaps of gold, and looking up, what should he behold but the figure of a stranger standing in the bright and narrow sunbeam that fell from the iron-barred window. It was a young man with a cheerful and ruddy face. As King Midas knew he had carefully locked the door, he of course concluded at once that some fairy had visited him. The stranger gazed about the room, and when his lustrous smile had glistened upon all the golden objects there, he turned to Midas:

"You are a wealthy man, friend Midas!" he observed; "I doubt whether any other four walls on earth contain so much gold as you have contrived to pile up in this room."

"I have done pretty well, pretty well," answered Midas, in a discontented tone; "but after all it is but a trifle, when you consider that it has taken me my whole life to get it together. If one would live a thousand years he might have time to grow rich."

"What! then are you not satisfied?" exclaimed the stranger. Midas shook his head.

"And pray what would satisfy you?—Merely for the curiosity of the thing, I should like to know," said the stranger.

Midas paused and meditated. He felt confident that the stranger, with such a golden lustre in his good-humored smile had come hither with both the power and the will to gratify his utmost wishes; that now was the fortunate moment when he had but to speak and get whatever he chose to ask, and so he thought and thought. At last a bright idea occurred to him, and, raising his head, he looked the lustrous stranger in the face.

"Well, Midas, I see that you have at length hit upon something that will satisfy you. Tell me your wish."

"It is only this," replied Midas; "I am weary of collecting my treasures with so much trouble. I wish everything I touch could be changed to gold."

"The Golden Touch!" exclaimed the stranger; "you certainly deserve credit, friend Midas, for your ambitious wish.—But you are quite sure this will satisfy you?"

"How could it fail?" said Midas.

"And will you never regret the possession of it?"

"Why should I?" asked Midas. "I ask nothing else to render me perfectly happy?"

"Be it as you wish, then," replied the stranger, moving his hand in token of farewell; "to-morrow at sunrise you will find yourself gifted with the Golden Touch."

The figure of the stranger then became exceedingly bright, and Midas, dazzled, shut his eyes. On opening them again, he beheld only the yellow sunshine in the room. King Midas hardly closed his eyes that night, in his anxiety for the morning, and the day-god had hardly peeped over the hills, when he was broad awake, and began to touch the objects within reach. He was grieveously disappointed to see that they remained exactly as before, and he lay in a very discontiate mood, thinking over the promise of the stranger, he now feared would not come true, until a bright sunbeam shone through and gilded the ceiling overhead.

And he thought the sunbeam reflected queerly on the white coverlet of the bed. Looking closely at it, what was his astonishment and delight to find that this linen cloth had changed into what seemed a woven texture of the purest and brightest gold. Golden Touch had come to him with the first sunbeam.

Midas started up in a kind of joyful frenzy, and ran about the room, grasping at everything. He seized one of the bed-posts, and it immediately became a column of fluted gold. He took up a book, and on running his fingers through the leaves, behold it was a bundle of thin golden plates. He put on his clothes, and was enraptured to see himself in a magnificent suit of gold cloth, which retained its flexibility. Midas now took his spectacles from his pocket and put them on his nose, but discovered he could not see through them; taking them off, he found the glass to be plates of thin gold, and of course worthless as spectacles. This last annoyed Midas, but he said, "It is no great matter after all; we cannot expect any great good without some small inconvenience with it."

Wise King Midas was so exalted with his good fortune that the palace seemed not spacious enough to hold him. He therefore went down into the garden.—Here he found a great number of beautiful flowers in full bloom and others in bud.—Very delicious was their fragrance, but Midas knew a way to make them more precious, and so he took great pains to go from bush to bush and touch each flower and bud, and soon every one of them, and even the little worms and insects on them, were changed to glittering metal.

Midas then went in to breakfast, and as the morning air and his early walk had given him an appetite, he was ready for a hearty meal. Little Marygold had not yet made her appearance, so telling a servant to call her, he sat down to the table to begin his own breakfast. It was not long before he heard his little daughter coming along the hall, crying bitterly. This surprised him, for Marygold was one of those delightful children who are always cheerful and happy, and her father did not know what to think.

As Marygold opened the door, sobbing as if her heart would break, her father said: "How now, my little daughter! Pray what is the matter this fine morning?" Marygold, without taking her apron from her eyes, held out her hand, in which was one of the roses which Midas had so recently changed to gold.

"Ah, dear father," sobbed the child, "as soon as I was dressed I ran into the garden to gather some roses for you, because I know you like them, especially when gathered for you by your little daughter.—But oh dear, dear me; what do you think has happened? Such a misfortune! All the beautiful roses that smelled so sweet are blighted and spoilt. What can be the matter with them?"

"Pooh! pooh! my little girl," replied her father. "You can easily exchange one of those golden roses for a hundred of the ordinary kind. Sit down and eat your bread and milk." Midas meanwhile had poured out a cup of coffee, and as he lifted a spoonful to his lips and sipped he was astonished to perceive that the instant his lips touched the liquid it became molten gold, and the next minute hardened into a lump.

He then took up one of the little trout on his plate. To his horror it was immediately changed into a gold fish that looked as if it had been made by the best goldsmith in the world. It was beautiful to look at and very valuable, no doubt, only King Midas just at that moment would much rather it had remained a real trout.

"I don't quite see," he thought to himself, "how I am to get any breakfast; this is a little too much of a good thing." He took up one of the smoking cakes; it became a heap of yellow gold. Almost in despair, he helped himself to a boiled egg, and it was at once like one of those the famous goose in story-book was in the habit of laying. "Well, this is a quandary, such a costly breakfast and nothing to eat," thought he, leaning back in the chair and looking quite enviously at little Marygold, who was eating her bread and milk with great satisfaction. Already he was hungry; what would he be by dinner time? and how ravenously hungry by supper. How many days could he stand it.

Here, so great was his hunger that he groaned aloud, and pretty little Marygold started from her chair, and running to Midas, threw her arms affectionately about his knees. He bent down and kissed her; he felt that his little daughter's love was worth a thousand times more than the gold he had gained by the Golden Touch.

"My precious, precious Marygold," said he. But Marygold made no answer. Alas, what had he done? How fatal was the gift the stranger had bestowed! The minute the lips of Midas touched the forehead of his little daughter, a change had taken place. Her sweet, rosy face, so full of love as it had been, assumed a glittering yellow color, with yellow tear-drops congealing on her cheeks. Her beautiful brown curls became spirals of gold filagree. Her soft and flexible form became hard and rigid in her father's embrace. Oh! frightful misfortune. The victim of his insatiable desire for wealth, Little Marygold was a human child no longer, but a golden statue.

Yes, there she was, with the questioning look of love and pity hardened into her face. It was the prettiest and most woeful sight that ever mortal beheld, and poor Midas, in his grief and horror, felt how infinitely a warm and tender heart that loved him, exceeded in value all the wealth that could be piled up between the earth and sky.

Poor Midas, in the very fulness of all his gratified wishes, began to wring his hands and bemoan himself; he could not bear to look at Marygold, nor yet to look away from her. All the features and tokens of his child were there; even the little dimple in her golden chin. But the more perfect the resemblance the greater the father's agony at beholding in this golden image all that was left him of his little darling pet. Alas! too well had his wish been granted. So Midas had only to wring his hands and wish that he was the poorest man in the world, if the loss of all his wealth would only bring back the life into his dear little child.

While he was in this tumult of despair he suddenly beheld a stranger standing near the door. Midas bent down his head without speaking, for he recognized the same figure which had appeared to him the day before, in the treasure-room, and bestowed on him the Golden Touch.

"Well, friend Midas," said the stranger, "pray how do you succeed with the Golden Touch?"

Midas wrung his hands. "I am very miserable," said he.

"Very miserable, indeed!" exclaimed the stranger, "and how happens that? Have I not faithfully kept my promise to you? Have you not everything your heart desires?"

"Gold is not everything," replied Midas; "and I have lost all that my heart really cared for."

"Ah, so you have made that discovery? Let us see then. Which of these things do you really think worth the most, the gift of the Golden Touch, or one cup of clear, cold water?"

"O, blessed water!" exclaimed Midas; "it will never moisten my parched lips again."

"The Golden Touch," continued the stranger, "or a crust of bread?"

"A piece of bread is worth all the gold on earth," replied poor heart-broken Midas.

"The Golden Touch," said the stranger, "or your own little Marygold, warm, soft and loving, as she was an hour ago?"

"O, my child, my darling child," said poor Midas, wringing his hands; "I would not give that one small dimple in her chin for the power of changing this whole earth into a solid lump of gold."

"You are wiser than you were, King Midas. You see now that the commonest things, such as lie within everybody's grasp, are more valuable than the riches which so many mortals sigh and struggle for. Tell me now, do you sincerely wish to rid yourself of this Golden Touch?"

"It is hateful to me," replied Midas.

"Go then and plunge into the river that glides past the bottom of your garden.—Take, likewise, a vase of the same water and sprinkle it over any object that you may desire to change back again from gold to its former substance. If you do this in earnest sincerity, it may possibly repair the mischief you have done with your avarice."

King Midas bowed low, and when he raised his head the lustrous stranger had disappeared.

"You will easily believe that Midas lost no time in snatching up a great earthen pitcher, that became gold as he touched it, and hastened to the river side. As he scampered along everything he touched turned yellow and became gold. On reaching the river's brink he plunged in headlong, without waiting so much as to pull off his shoes.

"Poof! poof! poof!" snorted Midas, as his head emerged out of the water.—"Well, this is really a refreshing bath, and I think it must have quite washed away the Golden Touch. And now for filling my pitcher."

As he dipped the pitcher into the water it gladdened his heart to see it change from gold into the same good, honest earthen vessel which it had been. King Midas hastened back to the palace, and you need not hardly be told the first thing he did was to sprinkle it by handfuls over the golden figure of little Marygold.

No sooner did it fall on her than you would have laughed to see how the rosy color came back to the dear child's cheek, and how she began to sneeze and sputter, and how astonished she was to find herself dripping wet, and her father still throwing more water on her.

"Pray do not, dear father," cried she; "see how you have wet my nice dress, which I put on early this morning."

For Marygold did not know that she had been a golden statue, nor recollect anything that had happened since the moment when she had ran with outstretched arms to comfort poor King Midas. And her father did not tell her how foolish he had been, but led Marygold into the garden and delighted her little heart by sprinkling all the roses and turning them back again into real fragrant beauties.

And when King Midas had grown quite an old man, and used to trot Marygold's children on his knees, he was fond of telling them this marvelous story, and said that the gold tint in their hair was caused by their mother's hair once having been real gold. All of which, of course, they believed, as you must do.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week $1 00
One Square, two weeks .....

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

FINAL NOTICE.

A few subscribers are still in arrears. THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITIES OF BUSINESS IMPERATIVELY REQUIRE *that these shall be stricken from the lists unless payments are made at once. This issue is positively the last which will be sent to subscribers in arrears.*

Accounts are sent to those whose subscription is due within the present and early part of next month. It is to be hoped that prompt payments will be made and thus prevent any stoppag in the paper, for in future, papers will be stopped at the date of the expiration subscription.

We hope our friends will respond to our request.

The Party of Centralization.

The celebrated naturalist, Cuvier, in a remarkable essay delivered half a century ago before the French Academy, asserted that while the field of the natural sciences is unlimited and inexhaustible, the field of the moral sciences, including that of government, seems absolutely exhausted. No progress, no discoveries have been made since the day of Plato, in the art of governing men. The English historian, Buckle, takes the same view, and a careful observation of the events of our day seems to confirm it.

We fondly imagined that the founders of our Republic had left us a perfect work which might endure forever. For more than ten years the party in power have tried to change and disfigure it until it can scarcely be recognized. Their object is to substitute for the beautiful and elastic system which combined the sovereignty of the States with their united action through the Federal government, a centralized government like that established in France by Louis XIV, confirmed by the Republic, strengthened by Napoleon, and which has continued to curse that country until the present day. The effort of the enlightened moderate French republicans is to shake off the incubus of this centralization, while that of so-called Republicans in this country is to introduce it and saddle it upon us forever.

Upon this subject the *Courier des Etats Unis* publishes an article so timely and sensible that we translate below a few extracts. While the views of that paper upon French politics are thoroughly sound and conservative, they are no less so upon American politics. It is conducted with remarkable ability, and it has always been just and sympathetic towards the South.

Speaking of Mr. Blaine's late speech at Augusta, Maine, the *Courier* says:

Mr. Blaine's thesis is that the doctrine of State sovereignty is a fallacy which the American people must renounce in order to enter fully into the career of centralization. Mr. Blaine narrows down the question and says, "How can you expect the American government to be respected when defending the rights of American citizens abroad, if it does not possess the right of protecting a citizen at home upon the pretext that by doing so it would encroach upon the State government!"

This is evidently a specious paradox, which it would be puerile to answer. But it traces exactly the line of division between the Republican and the Democratic party. This is precisely the question between the theory of the local and that of the Federal government. The main thing to know is where the one commences and the other ends; and this is not the problem of the United States alone, it is that of every country.

The clear and positive fact, and this is the meaning of Mr. Blaine's speech, is that the American Republicans aim precisely, and with a tenacity daily exhibited by new encroachments, to do here what the most enlightened spirits endeavor to undo in France; that is, to concentrate all the threads of the administration in one single hand; to make of the free and equal republic a docile instrument, obeying, even in the least details of political, administrative and social life, the watchword issued from Washington; in one word, to forge for the profit of a clique, a party, an imperious, exclusive and domineering oligarchy, *a sword, whose hilt shall be in the White House, and its point everywhere.*

Such is, in one word, the *Regime* which General Grant's administration tends to impose upon the country, and has already imposed upon it progressively, day after day, and not without success. And it is because such are the doctrines and practice of the Republican party, that we have always been, and always intend to remain, Democrats. It would matter but very little to us that one of the candidates were named Grant and the other Greeley, if these names represented merely two personages, for neither of whom we feel any heart-yearnings; but in the fact that Mr. Greeley is the representative of the party which inclines most to local independence and to what may be called administrative *decentralization*, is found the sole cause of our adhesion to the platforms and candidates proclaimed at Cincinnati and Baltimore.

It would be easy to demonstrate that if centralization is the normal condition of monarchial and oligarchic governments, in which authority emanates from one central point, it is for this very cause hostile to popular governments, especially by placing in one single hand the disposition of public offices, which becomes an engine of corruption."

After showing the enormous burden imposed upon the Southern States, deprived of the management of their own affairs by the carpet-baggers sent and supported by the Grant Administration, the *Courier* concludes:

"There is no medium between a complete reform or ruin. The South must be restored to herself or fall into savagery. She must resume her rank among the prosperous States of the Union or sink to the condition of San Domingo. Once more, the principal, if not the only cause of this situation is in the fatal influence of Radical politics; that is to say, the nepotism and systematic corruption which have entrusted all the public offices to unworthy and incapable hands. Hence the vassalage of the State Legislatures, elected at the dictation of the Federal party, with the only purpose, not of protecting the interests placed under their guardianship, but of perpetuating the power which created them. Such is the sad truth evolved from the impartial observation of the facts which we have witnessed since the war; a truth proclaimed not only by the universal voice of the Southern press, but acknowledged to-day by all the sincere and independent men of the North. The Liberal party wish to put an end to this state of things. The supporters of General Grant's re-election wish to perpetuate it. Choose ye between them!"

Pere Hyacinthe and the Widow.

M. Hyacinthe is one of that class of men, fortunate or unfortunate, who become "fathers" without first being husbands; in a word, he is or was a Priest of the Roman Catholic Church. A few years ago he became dissatified with some of the dogmas of that Church, and in consequence thereof pursued a course that deprived him of the odor of orthodoxy, if not of sanctity, he had previously enjoyed. Subsequently, as a sensational preacher and an eloquent one, he has occupied a conspicuous place in the eyes of the travelling and newspaper world.

But the latest performance of M. Hyacinthe has, perhaps, attracted the greatest attention. There is, however, no scandal in it, at least, to the secular Protestant world. Of course there is a woman in the case. And when we tell our readers that she was a widow, an Ohio widow, they will not be surprised at anything the eloquent divine may have done. To make a long story short, M. Hyacinthe has married the widow. Of course he has renounced his vow of perpetual celibacy, a vow that from his eighteenth to his forty-fifth year, he has kept with a fidelity for which he formally "gives glory" to Heaven!

And yet the divine Hyacinthe is not happy! He trembles lest some sordid, unsympathetic soul may think that the bright eyes and rounded form of one American daughter had more to do with the change in his theological sentiments than the dry arguments of a thousand Roman Fathers. We know not how this may be, nor do we care. In neither event are we prepared to blame the reverend father very much. Like the rest of us he is flesh and blood; then, too, he is a Frenchman, and his name is Hyacinthe. To us it seems the holy father only followed the instinct of his nature brought to a high state of cultivation, when he became a double Hyacinthe.

In fact Pere Hyacinthe was obliged to marry. Nor is he the first man that has been troubled about this thing of marrying; nor for that matter, if we may be pardoned for the bull, is the reverend father the first woman that has given anxious days and sleepless nights to the matrimonial question. Indeed it is said that when a man gets marrying on the brain his case is incurable. The disease is one that respects neither age nor sex nor previous condition. If, however, there be any one nation more addicted to it than any other, it is the nation to which the eloquent preacher belongs; so that when we remember that the fair charmer was a widow, young and beautiful, and so prudent and discreet withal as to keep alive a policy of insurance on the life of her first husband even though living separate from him, the fragrant Hyacinthe may well be pardoned for preferring her charms to those of celibacy.

But our lovely Hyacinthe did not marry the widow solely for love. He is an ecclesiastic as well as a man and must therefore act from duty as well as the dictates of warm flesh and blood. Fortunate man! As soon as it became a duty to console the widow it was an easy thing for the single Pere to become a double Hyacinthe and we doubt not that in due time the clusters around the parent stem will be many and beautiful and brilliant.

Phlegmatic men may, however, be pardoned for doubting whether love, rather than duty, does not possess the soul of a bridegroom who devoutly thanks a kind Providence for "throwing into his path in the darkest hour of his life, the sublime devotion" of a bright, plump widow! In spite of all his assertions, we are inclined to think that the joy of the man rather than the sense of duty of the priest, is now stirring the depths of the Holy Father's soul. Even in America we doubt not that men have married from a sense of duty—to themselves, especially. But we do not propose to write a dissertation on matrimony. It is the same old story, with slight variations.

But the Holy Father is now all right in the sweet consciousness of having done his duty to his country, to himself, to his neighbor and to the widow, and it is said there is no feeling more grateful or more soothing, or more satisfying, than the consciousness of duty well done.

The widow, too, we doubt not, is happy at last. We infer that hitherto the lines have not fallen to her in pleasant places. Born in Ohio, reared a protestant, she became a catholic, married, and separated from her husband. With two pledges of his affection, a daughter and a policy of life insurance, she then lived for years in Europe, seeking unsuccessfully to add to her resources by acting as a newspaper correspondent. Her husband died, the policy was paid, and she returned to the faith of her fathers and renounced catholicism. During some of these terrible days she and the gushing Hyacinthe met and the result thus far is that she has become once more a catholic and he once more a layman, at least enough so to cause her to put aside her widow's weeds and him to doff his cassock. And they two have become one.

The reverend father is now rushing vigorously into print to prove the propriety of the important step he has just taken. We think none the less of him for marrying or for not marrying. In either case, in the classic slang of the day, he pays his money and he may take his choice. We scarcely think, however, that it is quite in good taste for an exultant bridegroom to be taking the whole world into his confidence in the ecstacy of his young honeymoon.

Nor do we care whether or not the reverend bridegroom will be able to reconcile to himself or to the world his seeming inconsistency in claiming to be a Priest of a Church that forbids its Priests to marry. This is none of our business. It is a matter for his conscience and not ours. Our only regret is that he has seen fit to obtrude his private matters before the public in such a way as to require comment.

Senator Wilson.

The "pious fraud" whose name heads this article, daily comes to grief. Forgetful of the old adage that men of his sort "ought to have long memories," he has become so entangled in a net-work of lies, that escape is utterly impossible. If he has a particle of shame in his composition, his feelings as he stands exposed to the gaze of the world in the pillory of public opinion, must prompt him to call upon the mountains to fall upon him and hide his shame.

Poor Wilson! No one pities him now. Possibly had it not been for his hypocritical puritanical assumption of piety and his sanctimonious ways, even he might have found a good Samaritan to care for him in his distress. But as it is, every passer by gives him a kick. The latest we have seen is the following from the Mobile *Register:*

Henry Wilson *alias* Jeremiah Colbath is the champion Oblivionist. He forgets any and everything he doesn't want to remember, Know-Nothingism and all. But here comes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, avowing that it has in its possession a letter from Wilson to Mr. Vespasian Ellis, editor of the *American Organ*, dated "Senate Chamber, February 19, 1855, in which occurs this remarkable passage:

"I fully recognize the doctrine of State Rights in its application to slavery, as well as to any other matter of public concern. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 in the main, I think, correctly set forth that doctrine.

Poor Colbath Wilson! He is surely "all things to all men," in the vague hope of fooling some men. "Everything by turns and nothing long," he will go on so until November 5th at midnight. Then he will be on the auction block, warranted to take the stand and solemnly swear he never did belong to the dead Radical party. "Our army swore terribly in Flanders," said my Uncle Toby; but it couldn't swear like your political deadbeat.

Still They Come!

The Presidential campaign does not seem to be progressing according to the wishes of our Radical friends. Desertions from their ranks continue to be of daily occurrence in spite of everything their newspapers can do or say. And strange to say, the men who have left Grant and joined the Greeley allies are the most distinguished men the Radical party has hitherto numbered in its ranks. It would, indeed, be strange if that party could spare such men as Greeley, Gratz Brown, Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Banks, Palmer, Curtin, McLure, Tipton, Koerner, Averill, and the host of other leaders who have abandoned it, and yet retain its original power and influence with the people.

An effort has recently been made to create the impression that the Greeley movement had received its death-blow, but unfortunately for the Radicals in this case, as in many others, the proof does not sustain their allegations. During the last ten days our friends seem everywhere to have been inspired with new hope. In Pennsylvania and the great States of the Northwest that will have to bear the brunt of the fight, signs of renewed zeal and increased activity are everywhere apparent. The people are turning out to hear the speeches of our canvassers in larger numbers than were ever before known, and with an enthusiasm hitherto unprecedented. Our friends there are now in the thick of the fight in their local campaigns, and are bearing themselves bravely, knowing that victory now ensures victory in November

The Radical Press begins at last to realize the true condition of affairs. The defections from their ranks can no longer be denied or concealed. Heretofore as soon as it was known that a distinguished member of that party had announced his purpose to support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, he at once became a target for all the slander and abuse that the vilest imagination could conceive, no matter what might have been the character or length of his services. All that is now charged, however, and it has at last become possible, in Radical esteem, for a Republican to vote for Mr. Greeley without deserving a place in the rogues' gallery.

The Baltimore *American*, an able though bitter and unscrupulous Radical sheet, refers thus gently to the latest desertions from its ranks.

We regret to notice a little cropping out of Greeleyism in a city so pre-eminently patriotic and loyal as Pittsburg. Two distinguished Republican leaders, the Hon. J. K. Moorhead and the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, have gone over to the Fusionists and have taken with them a small following. Mr. Marshall has labored long and effectively in the Republican ranks, and his defection now is a matter of surprise to his old political friends. Mr. Moorhead can be spared much more easily. It seems very odd, however, that these two gentlemen should be striking hands with the Freetraders in Pennsylvania and doing what they can to defeat the Protectionist candidates for Congress.

A few weeks ago Messrs. Marshall and Moorhead would have been denounced as utterly unworthy of confidence or respect, and as men, without character or influence.

The change in the Radical mode of dealing with their disaffected partisans, is, to say the least of it, very significant.

King Cotton's Worth.

THE PRICES OF COTTON IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has prepared from the official record at the New York Cotton Exchange the highest and lowest price of middling upland at that port for each week of the year, which will be found extremely valuable for reference, and should be carefully preserved:

Highest and Lowest Price of Middling Upland Cotton at New York During Each Week of the Year, Ending Aug. 31, 1872.

Week end.	High-est.	Low-est.	Week end.	High-est.	Low-est.
Sep 8—71	20⅞	19⅝	Mch 8—72	22½	22½
Sep 15	21⅛	20⅞	Mch 15	22⅝	22½
Sep 22	21	19⅞	Mch 22	22⅞	22⅝
Sep 29	19⅜	19⅛	Mch 29	23⅛	22⅞
Oct 6	21⅜	19⅜	Apr 5	23⅝	23⅛
Oct 13	20⅜	19⅞	Apr 12	23⅜	23⅛
Oct 20	20⅜	19⅜	Apr 19	23⅝	23⅜
Oct 27	18⅞	18⅜	Apr 26	23⅝	23⅜
Nov 3	18⅜	18⅜	May 3	23⅞	23⅝
Nov 10	18⅜	18⅜	May 10	23⅜	23⅜
Nov 17	18⅝	18⅜	May 17	24⅛	23⅜
Nov 24	19	18⅝	May 24	25⅛	24⅛
Dec 1	19¼	19	May 31	26⅛	25¼
Dec 8	19⅜	19	Jun 7	27⅜	26⅛
Dec 15	20⅜	19⅝	Jun 14	26⅜	26
Dec 22	20⅜	19⅞	Jun 21	26⅛	25⅜
Dec 29	20⅜	20	Jun 28	26⅛	26⅛
Jan 5—72	20⅜	20	Jul 5	26⅛	25⅜
Jan 12	22⅛	21⅛	Jul 12	25	24
Jan 19	22⅛	21⅜	Jul 19	24⅛	22⅜
Jan 26	22⅛	21⅜	Jul 26	22⅜	22
Feb 2	22⅜	22	Aug 2	22	21⅛
Feb 9	23⅛	22⅜	Aug 9	21⅜	21⅛
Feb 16	23⅛	22⅜	Aug 16	21⅜	21⅛
Feb 23	23⅛	22⅜	Aug 23	22	21⅛
Mch 1	22⅞	22⅛	Aug 30	22	21⅛

The same paper also publishes the following table, giving the highest and lowest prices of Middling Upland at that port for each year since 1825:

Highest and Lowest Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Each of the Years Named, at the City of New York,

Year	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Year	Highest price.	Lowest price.
1825	27	13	1849	11	6
1826	14	9	1850	14	11
1827	12	8	1851	14	8
1828	13	9	1852	10	8
1829	11	8	1853	11	10
1830	13	8	1854	10	8
1831	14	7	1855	11	7
1832	12	7	1856	12	9
1833	16	9	1857	15	13
1834	16	10	1858	12	9
1835	20	15	1859	12	11
1836	20	12	1860	11	10
1837	17	7	1861	28	11
1838	12	9	1862	68	20
1839	16	11	1863	88	54
1840	10	8	1864	1 90	72
1841	11	9	1865	1 22	43
1842	9	7	1866	52	32
1843	8	5	1867	26	15½
1844	9	5	1868	33	16
1845	9	5	1869	35	23
1846	9	6	1870	25¾	15
1847	12	7	1871	21¾	14¾
1848	8	5	1872 to Sep 12	23¾	18¾

Final Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

The following is the text of the final award of the Geneva Arbitrators:

Whereas, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Washington, it is preferable to adopt the form of adjudication of a sum in gross rather than refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to the Board of Assessors provided in article 10 of the Treaty of Washington, the Tribunal of Arbitration—using the authority conferred on its members by article 7 of the treaty—by a majority of four voices awards to the United States of America the sum of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the use of the American government for satisfaction to all claims referred to the consideration of the arbitrating tribunal.

Conformably to the provisions contained in article 7 of the treaty, and in accordance with the terms of article 11 of the treaty, the tribunal declares that all claims which have been referred to it for adjudication are hereby fully, perfectly and finally settled.

The Court furthermore declares that each and every one of the said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to notice or laid before the tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as settled and barred.

In testimony whereof the present decision and award has been made in duplicate and signed by the arbitrators, who have given assent thereto; the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

Made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, Switzerland, September the fourteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
COUNT SCLOPIS.
JACOB STAEMFLI.
BARON D' ITAJUBA.

If it be true, as alleged, that the claims of British subjects against the United States Government will exceed the amount above specified, President Grant and Secretary Fish will not have much cause to congratulate themselves upon their skill and success in diplomacy!

James Gordon Bennett's Will.

The will of the late James Gordon Bennett was filed in the Surrogate's office Friday. After providing for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, the testator bequeaths to his wife, provided she accepts the same in lieu of dower, the use and occupation of his house, stable, and appurtenances, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, during her natural life or widowhood, and also an annuity equal to one-half of the net annual rental of his real estate, except the Herald building. If she she will not accept this bequest in lieu of her dower, the will limits her share in the estate to her dower. To his son, James Gordon Bennett, jr., the testator bequeaths the Herald building, with the good will, stock in trade, &c., of the Herald and the Metropolitan Printing Office. The remainder of his real estate goes to his daughter, Jeannette Bennett, on attaining the age of 25. Meanwhile his son, James Gordon Bennett, jr., who is made the sole trustee and executor of the will, is to have charge of this portion of the estate, to let in such manner as to him shall seem expedient, for any term not exceeding three years, the rents to be applied by him to the payment of taxes, assessments, &c, upon the estate, in payment of the annuity to his wife, and the residue to go to the daughter. On the decease or second marriage of the widow, her portion of the estate is to be divided equally between the son and daughter. The will provides that the daughter's share shall be for her own sole and separate use, and that payments shall be made to her personally and on her receipt, subscribed by her own hand. The will is dated June 23, 1869, and the witnesses are Benjamin Galbraith, of No. 12 West Thirty-sixth street, and John Townsend, of No. 70 Lexington avenue.

PETRIFIED ICE.

Singular Discovery in Tennessee—Ice that Never Melts—Perpetual Chilliness.

Ice that never melts has been found, it is stated, in a cave in Perry county, Tenn., on the farm of Major J. L. Webb, Sheriff, &c. A party found the cave by accident, on one of the sweltering days of last August, and it may be imagined that they were delighted—for we suppose that such stories are not so much the result of hot weather as of undeniable facts. After proceeding some seventy-five feet into the cave, a letter tells us, "they beheld to their astonishment, the whole interior of the cave festooned with the most beautiful stalagmites the eye of man ever beheld. Holding up their lights, they gazed upon the beautiful sight with pleased astonishment, and upon a nearer approach they found the stalagmites to resemble the hardest, clearest ice and to be cold as the touch of the ice-king himself. Becoming by this time chilled through with the coldness of the place, each of the gentlemen broke off a lump of this strange wonder, and started to return. Before reaching the mouth of the cavern, their hands were so chilled they could scarcely hold the strange substance, and upon reaching the outer air they laid it down upon the ground, thinking it would soon acquire the temperature of the atmosphere. After resting fifteen or twenty minutes, they started for Mr. Webb's residence, each carrying, as best he might, his lump of rock ice, for I know of no other name by which to call it.

Arriving at the house, they placed the crystal on a table and waited patiently to see if it would melt, or even turn warmer. After waiting some half hour and finding that it still retained its former coldness, one of the party suggested that they should try it in a pitcher of water. This was done, and to their infinite astonishment the glass pitcher in which it was placed was covered on the outside with moisture similar to that produced by ice. Not being yet satisfied, they concluded to drink of its contents, and the question now was as to who should give the first trial. Mr. Wilson at length said as he was the youngest and consequently the stoutest, he would try it, and he thereupon drank a hearty draught, and declared it equal to the best ice water. The other two gentlemen also drank of the water, and Mr. Brashear assured the writer of this that it was equal to the best ice water. At dinner they tried it in milk, and it soon made Mrs. Webb's excellent buttermilk as cold almost as ice itself. It produced the same effect upon the butter as ice, and still retained its original frigidity.

A number of persons have since visited this wonderful cave and carried off portions of this rock, which they are using for all the purposes of ice, and it sustains no diminution in bulk or loss of coldness. Strange and improbable as all this may seem, yet it can be certified to by numbers of our best citizens. Dr. Black is using it in his practice. Thomas French and Col. Waggoner, hotel keepers in Linden, used it in their hotels during court week, to the astonishment of their guests. Specimens will be sent to our State geologist for analysation. If any doubts the above plain statement of simple facts, they are referred to Hon. T. M. Brashear, Hon. G. H. Nixon, John A. Pitts, Major John L. Webb, Joseph Wilson, Thomas French, Captain Easley, professor in the academy, and a number of others of the most reliable men in our county."

"Pa, are you still growing?" "No, Frank. What makes you think so?" "Because the top of your head is coming through your hair."

A would-be suicide in Maine is going to sue the apothecary who sold him arrow-root instead of arsenic, for obtaining money under false pretences.

At a recent party, where questions were asked, and facetious, if not felicitous answers were expected, a coal dealer asked what legal authority was the favorite with his trade. One answered "Coke." "Right," said the coal dealer. Another suggested "Blackstone." "Good, too," said the questioner. Then a hard faced man in the corner piped out, "Littleton." Whereupon the coal dealer sat down without saying anything.

From the Washington Patriot.

The Southern Claims Commission.

A Political Machine—How It Works—Gross Violations of Law—Frauds Practiced upon Claimants—"Black Lists"—Arbitrary Decisions—The whole Concern Devised to Secure the Re-election of Grant.

The Southern Claims Commission was established under an act of March 3, 1871. The object of the bill, as alleged in the bill itself providing for this Commission, was to pay loyal citizens of the United States residing in the insurrectionary States for stores and supplies furnished the Federal army during the war. There was nothing specially magnanimous in this piece of legislation. It was merely the expression on the part of Government of an intention to pay its honest debts.

The Southern Claims Commission, consisting of A. O. Aldis, J. R. Howell, and Orange Ferris, appointed by President Grant, was organized accordingly, and went to work. Their first official notice to claimants was issued March 20, 1871, and sets forth that "on the 10th day of April next they will begin the examination of and the hearing of testimony and other evidence."

The method of procedure was, as stated under the revised rules and regulations of the Commission issued June 1, 1871, for the claimant to file with the Commission a statement of his claim, together with an oath that he had always been a loyal adherent of the Government of the United States and a list of witnesses relied upon to prove the facts alleged in the petition.—The witnesses in each case were to be examined before the Commission at Washington, "but wherever, in consequence of the smallness of the claim, the poverty of the claimant, the remoteness of the witnesses, or their inability from any cause to attend before the Commissioners, or for any other good reason, it is desired that the testimony of the claimant or witnesses be taken at or near their places of residence, a written application must be filed with the clerk of the Commissioners."—The testimony, whether taken by a special commissioner at the home of the claimant or before the Commission at Washington, was examined by the Commissioners, who reported in favor of allowing or disallowing each particular claim. With this the duties of the Commissioners ceased, and Congress might, or might not, make the appropriation to pay the claims favorably reported.

A circular of the Commission, issued August 1, 1871, ordered that in all claims less than $3,000, the testimony might be taken at the residence of the claimant, by a special commissioner, but that in all claims exceeding that amount, the claimant must come to Washington and bring his witness with him for a hearing. The special commissioners were appointed by the Southern Claims Commission, at a per diem of three dollars and twenty cents for each folio of one hundred words. North Carolina was more highly favored than any other State, having in all five special commissioners, which was more than the number allowed in any other State, viz: John Minor, Fayetteville; Joseph Dixon, Hookerton; Henry M. Pritchard, Charlotte; Elmore W. Woods, Chapel Hill, and K. R. Pendleton, Woodville.

Under this ruling, there were filed with the Southern Claims Commission, up to the time of their first and only report on the 14th December, 1871, 10,099 claims. Of these claims, 8,869 were for less than $3,000 each. The Commission reported further that they had examined and passed upon 580 claims, and that 256 were entirely rejected, and that 324 were allowed in whole or in part.

Taking North Carolina again as the fairest example to show the proceedings of this Commission, we find the following to be the result of the report, viz:

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.
William Peace	$ 825 00	$ 395
Henry C. Jashlee	271 00	218
Ira Olive	103 00	95
William N. Andrews	1,295 00	1,005
John Q. Adams	341 00	336
Malinda Howle	2,415 50	400
Sum total	$5,250 50	$2,599

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

John F. Phifer claims	$ 1,000 00
Kearney Pelmurch	986 00
T. B. Smith	335 00
R. T. Morris	1,125 00
James A. Rhodes	488 00
Daniel Gooch	680 50
George A. Holt	132 00
Martha Jones	1,820 00
A. M. Nelson	768 00
M. P. Stone	746 25
James Gower	295 25
Anderson Glomm	200 00
Williford Upchurch	249 50
Ambrose Overbaugh	748 00
Arthur J. Hill	2,400 00
David H. Gardner	356 00
Thomas Womble	100 00
Mrs. N. C. Stewart	100 00
James M. Bell	150 00
W. H. Bennett	313 50
T. T. Dial	200 00
Samuel Dupree	655 50
George W. Atchison	1,011 50
John P. Levy	10,000 00
Sum total	$21,303 00

To sum up the result in North Carolina we find that the Commission has taken final action on thirty claims in all, amounting in the aggregate to $32,157,50; that it has wholly rejected twenty-four of these claims, amounting to $24,308; that it has reported favorable on six claims, amounting to $5,250.50, but has cut them down to $2,599; which is all that has been awarded to North Carolina claimants. In other words, only 20 per cent. of the claims passed upon have been recommended for payment, and these have been cut down more than 50 per cent. In short, that only one dollar has been allowed out of sixteen claimed, or, there are sixteen chances to one against the claimant.

This is rather a discouraging view of the picture for claimants; but this is not all. Up to this date—September, 1872—somewhat over 18,000 claims have been filed. Now, if the Commission is able to dispose of 580 cases in one year, it will take them just thirty-one years and twelve days to clear their docket and finish up the business now in hand. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the Commissioners, or some of them at least, have made arrangements for a permanent residence in Washington.

The act of Congress allowed the claimants' testimony to be taken at home, where the amount claimed did not exceed ten thousand dollars. We have already seen that the Commission fixed this limit at three thousand dollars. This arbitrary ruling had the effect of causing very many claimants who had just claims, largely in excess of three thousand dollars, and who were not able to bear the expense of taking their witnesses to Washington, to cut down their claim, thus sacrificing their rights for the sake of a hearing. Mark what followed. After it was supposed that the greater part of the claims were filed, and their report had been made, the Commissioners issue another general order, dated May 20, 1872, allowing all claims under ten thousand dollars to be taken convenient to the residence of the claimant. This ingenious device rendered it apparent that the Commissioners had much more than saved the amount of their five thousand dollar salary to the Government, and justly entitles them to the reputation of "sharp practitioners" in the fullest sense of that expression.

Continuing to illustrate with North Carolina, we find that, in this State, which has a larger area of square miles than New York, there has been only one special commissioner allowed west of a line running North and South through the centre of the State. There is no railroad piercing this mountain region, and these people, a majority of whom remained loyal, and where most of the claims accrued, had to drag themselves and their witnesses an average of one hundred and fifty miles over execrable roads to get to the special commissioner at Charlotte. The mountaineers being all poor and their claims small, the commissioners were able to save a large amount to the Government by placing the nearest special commissioner beyond their reach, and thus to display again their economy and skill.

It is also worth while to note the rigor of the examination to which claimants and witnesses are subjected. In the first place, there are fifty-eight printed rules to be observed by the special commissioner in taking testimony. The Supreme Court of the United States has laid down for itself thirty-three rules of practice. Claimants themselves and their witnesses are literally immersed and overwhelmed with interrogatories. There are 71 series of questions, the shortest containing 2 and the longest 23 interrogatories. Following the usual rules of averaging, there will be 897 questions to be asked by the special commissioner! But, in fact, there are a great many more to be asked, for the special commission is imperatively instructed to "ask other and further questions." If the special commissioner fails to do his full duty in this regard, No. 19 of his instructions declares that "whenever the regulations in taking testimony are not strictly followed, the neglect operates to the prejudice of the claim." As might be expected, relationship has now become an "element" in this country, as will be seen from interrogatory No. 30, which is as follows, viz:

"30. Had you any near relatives—any husband, son, brother or nephew—in the Confederate army? If yea, state his name, whether he is now living and where he resides. Did you furnish him with any military equipments, any clothing, or any money? Did you contribute in any way to aid or support him while in the rebel service?

[Each of these questions under No. 30 must be fully answered."]

After having selected the most complex method they could devise, and instructed the special commissioner to complicate it as much more as might lie in his power, the honorable commissioners proceed to observe that "claimants must bear in mind that a neglect to observe these directions works to the prejudice of the claimant, and may defeat the claim." It is not at all surprising that under the "rules and regulations" North Carolina claimants have received only 6 per ct. of the amount claimed.

But suppose the claimant to have succeeded in running the gauntlet of interrogatories, he has still the "black lists" to pass through. The Government "organ," published at Washington, has this to say about "black lists" in its issue of Tuesday, December 12, 1871: "The Commissioners of Southern Claims are holding back their expected report to Congress for a day or two longer for the purpose of going once again through their schedule of allowances to see, by comparison with certain "black lists" in their possession, if any claimants have slipped through into the sunshine of acceptance who ought to have been left out in the coldness of rejection." These "black lists" are obtained in this wise: The names and residences of claimants are published and sent to all the postmasters in the State, and postmasters are ordered to post them in a conspicuous place. Now, if by this means Captain John Smith, of Sandy Level, ascertains that Jonathan Jones, of Turkey Hill, "has a claim," it is in the power of Captain Smith to defeat the claim of Mr. Jones, should he be disposed to do so, through either prejudice or interest. Mr. Jones may have had his claim established by the testimony of credible witnesses, but a "confidential note" from Captain Smith to the Commissioners will knock it in the head. Neither can Mr. Smith ever know how or by what means he failed to get pay for that hundred bushels of corn that Stoneman got from his wife while he was in an East Tennessee Union regiment. Captain Smith may communicate "confidentially" with the Commissioners in perfect security. Mr. Jones will never know he did it, for the Commissioners may be relied upon to observe the third rule of Administration arithmetic.

It is not the purpose of your correspondent to make any note or comment on these proceedings. It might be shown that the Southern Claims Commission is a powerful instrument in the hands of the Administration. Those individuals who purchased Government bonds during the war in exchange for the almost worthless paper of State banks, and who have already been paid (in gold) interest fully the amount they invested, are opposed to seeing any of the funds of the Government applied to the payment of Southern claims. As these are the persons who now control all departments of the Government, their wishes must be implicitly obeyed. The Southern Claims Commission is not remiss in performing its obligations. It can show the gold-bond men that they have no cause for alarm, as Southern claimants are paid *only six per cent.* of the amount claimed, which is barely enough to keep them in heart and hope until after the next Presidential election. Meanwhile, Southern claimants have been trying to console themselves and gather some crumbs of comfort from the encomiums which the Commission have lavished generally upon "their sacrifice and sufferings, their steadfast courage, and patriotic devotion to the Union." How long Southern loyal claimants will continue to be deluded by these cheap blandishments and to support the present Administration in hopes of getting their pay is not certainly known. But this much is certain, and that is, that some of them who think a bushel of corn invested in the Federal army, equal to a dollar note of a wild cat bank invested in gold-bearing United States bonds, are beginning to kick. They are poor and don't like to pay taxes for the benefit of the wild-cat banker's bonds and receive no pay for their own property. They will kick higher after a little while, and more of them together.

STATE NEWS.

Cotton 17 cents in Raleigh on Saturday.

Wake Forest College opened yesterday.

Mr. John L. Skinner, of Oxford, has emigrated to Colorado.

Ex-Gov. Holden has gone into the collection of claims business.

The Greeley and Brown Club at Goldsboro' is in full blast.

The Goldsboro' Bank will be open about October 1st.

Raleigh has a touch of the Raleigh wife beating fever.

Capt. Swift Galloway, Greeley Elector for the 2d district, has entered on a vigorous campaign.

The regular passenger and mail train on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will hereafter run through to Sanford on the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad.

It is reported that J. H. Headen, of Chatham, will be appointed by the Radicals Elector in the 6th District to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas M. Argo.

The Statesville *Intelligencer* says: Large and handsome flags, bearing upon them the names of Greeley and Brown, have been raised at Mooresville and Mt. Monroe, in this county.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: A young son of ex-Sheriff W. H. Cullom, of Johnston county, recently shot a black fish in Neuse river, that weighed 10½ pounds. The fish contained an elk two and a half feet long. Young Walter is good at the gun.

The Statesville *Intelligencer* says: On Friday morning a personal difficulty occurred in front of the Simonton House, in this place, between Mr. B. Brevard McDowell and E. B. Drake, editor of the *American*, in which the latter was decently pommeled, Mr. McDowell using both a cane and his fist upon him.

The Raleigh *News* says: We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday, Evelyn I. Denison, late of Cosham Park, Hampshire, and of London, England, who has been in this State for some time on a prospecting tour. Mr. Denison has just returned here from Asheville, Buncombe county, having contracted for the purchase of 75,000 acres land in Madison and Jackson counties for stock raising and general farming husbandry, as is practiced in England and Scotland.

The Raleigh *News* says: We were shown yesterday by Messrs. Leach Bros., a boll from which the cotton had been picked, containing fifteen cells, sections, or locks, all of which contained cotton of the usual quantity and staple. The usual number of cells in a boll of cotton ranges from three to five, and though this may be a freak of nature, yet Mr. B. B. Nicholson, of Halifax, from whose farm the boll was taken, is of the opinion that from the seed of this cotton he will originate a new variety, more prolific than any heretofore introduced. The stalk of cotton was large, and every boll on it was the same. We hope that in a few years the reputation of Nicholson's extra prolific will exceed that of "Six Oaks," "Peeler," or any other man.

Meals 25 cents at the Rutherfordton Hotel.

Rev. L. Branson has purchased J. A. Jones' book business in Raleigh.

Six murder cases before Rutherford Court next week.

Five

LOCAL.

The Shelby *Banner* learns that the track laying on the W. C. & R. R. R. from Cherryville to Buffalo Paper Mills, is about completed, and that the train will be running within a few hundred yards of the mills in less than a week. It is said that the old Charlotte depot will be moved and put up on the hill just beyond the mills.

ONE MORE.—The Asheville *Citizen* says that, in the late election, some six persons from Polk county voted in Henderson county for Mr. Blythe. This being so, Mr. Waddell, who opposed Blythe for the legislature, is certainly elected.

The gentleman spoken of by the *Citizen* as Mr. Cameron Waddell, a son of Hon. Hugh Waddell, of this city, and brother to Hon. A. M. Waddell, Member of Congress from this District. We do not suppose, for one moment, that Mr. Waddell will hesitate to lay his claim before the Legislature, if there is no doubt but that the frauds claimed can be proved. This will give still further gain to the Conservatives on the ballot.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board was held yesterday morning.

It was ordered that M. London, Esq. be appointed Attorney of the Board at a salary of $400 per annum.

The Chairman reported that he had taken steps to procure an order book.

A communication was received from W. H. Bibbs, late Clerk of the Board, requesting that the Board consent to the appointment of Mr. Jasper Bishop to post up the books of the county, at his expense, which was granted.

A communication from S. W. Nash, asking for a cook stove for the county jail, was referred to the committee on Public Buildings.

The balance of the session was taken up in passing bills upon applications for reduction of taxes, &c.

Board adjourned to meet again on Monday next, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

A DIFFICULTY occurred yesterday on the down-train on the W., C. & R. Railroad, between a white brakeman and a sticky delegate to the flag raising at Asheboro. The latter was chock full of bad whiskey, and called the white man a liar, whereupon the latter raised heavy iron coupling pin and threw it at the other's head. It missed that organ, however, and fell upon the shoulder, giving the aggressive gentleman a pretty severe blow. The latter then very precipitately simmered down.

ROW AT ABBOTTSBURG.—We learn that there was a pretty considerable of a row at Abbottsburg yesterday, when the down train on the W., C. & R. R. R. passed that point. The occasion was the raising of a Grant and Wilson flag, by the colored people there, and the proceedings were duly inaugurated with a row. The difficulty originated between a white man, whose name we could not learn, and a crowd of drunken Amendments. As the train left the depot the man was facing his assailants with a drawn pistol in his hand, the infuriated mob pressing on him, while a number of others, whites and blacks, were endeavoring to quell the disturbance.

BERNHEIM'S HISTORY OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS AND OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE CAROLINAS.—As we expected, this book is attracting attention and receiving favorable comment in all parts of the State.

Other engagements have prevented us from giving the work such a notice as it merits. We have, however, been promised a review of it from the pen of the Rev. A. W. Mangum, whose familiarity with the history of North Carolina, and whose reputation for truth and candor as well as for careful polished writing, give ample assurance that his article will be well worth reading.

One thing speaks especially well for the fairness with which Mr. Bernheim has done his work and that is the fact that no other denomination has found anything in the book to object to.

The Rev. Dr. Pritchard, a critic and scholar, as well as a divine of distinction, remarks, in the following complimentary terms Mr. Bernheim and his book in an article published in a late number of the *Biblical Recorder*:

"As a historical narrative the book is excellent. The style is unambitious, but clear and vigorous and at times spirited, while the whole work gives evidence of an intelligent spirit and is manifestly the result of much careful research. It is creditable to North Carolina authorship, and will be read with pleasure and profit, not only by members of the Lutheran communion, but by others who feel an interest in the history of the Carolinas, and in the rise and development of religious principles in our country.

"The book, however, not so much because it, though it richly merits all that is said of it, as to urge some one or our brethren to do for our Baptist people what Mr. Bernheim has here so well done for the Lutheran churches."

NEW ENTERPRISE.—The following item from a resident of this section is the first step in the inauguration of a new enterprise that we would be carried through successfully, two years of our life on the upper Cape Fear river and establishing a line thereon, a very rich section of country will be opened to us that is almost entirely isolated from it. Such an enterprise would draw trade from portions of New Hanover, Brunswick and Bladen counties, and we believe it would pay handsomely:

NEW HANOVER Co., N. C, Sept. 16.

EDITOR: We have just seen a subscription list headed by many prominent citizens of Wilmington, pledging themselves to the great enterprise of the age; to open and make navigable Black river from the village of Lisbon, a distance of about 120 miles from Wilmington, a point to which, when completed, will afford facilities for the transportation of *the wonders of trade* which, for want of such facilities have never been made available to the section that route *at all*. Will the farmers on that river respond to the great effort which is now suggested for *their relief?*—that they come forward and aid us in a work which will enhance the value of their property an hundred per cent? Do we not deserve assistance and means of economizing at this time? Can we afford to move at a snail's pace when the world elsewhere is moving with locomotive velocity in all their plans and schemes for prosperity and power? We need *new ideas, advancements!* The spirit of the day demands it, let us offer *what can be resisted!* Open the channel of our streams, and with the *true value* of industry and the influx of immigration will come, and make valuable that which is *now held* with *little or no value!* Farmers of Black River! Awake to the importance and necessity of the movement! Lay aside indifference and doubt, and unite with us in a work which will allow your children to speak of you with gratitude and pride. Unite with us, and enjoy the honors and co-workers in an achievement which will carry comfort, prosperity and happiness to the heartstrones of thousands now struggling, UNSUCCESSFULLY, with the obstacles and disadvantages of *inland life*. We *expect* and *speak* for a *favorable and generous response* to the invitation now given. Let all unite with us! every citizen whose interest can be improved by the enterprise, and it will be carried to a successful end in a short time. Most respectfully,

VERBUM SAP.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, it is announced, will deliver the annual address before the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, at Wilmington, on the 14th November. He is one of the best writers and most elegant speakers in the United States. A distinguished Virginian told the writer, that when Pryor canvassed for Congress the old citizens of Charlotte county, where both Patrick Henry and John Randolph had lived, said that no such speaking had been heard since the days of Randolph, when he canvassed the same district.

Gentlemen rode forty miles in their carriages to hear Pryor speak.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

THE Cape Fear Baptist Association will meet with the Church at Western Prong, Columbus county, on Friday the 25th day of October next, at 10½ A. M. Rev. A. R. Pittman will preach the introductory sermon, and Rev. H. Lennon the missionary sermon on the Sabbath.

The great recommendation of CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes to the working masses is their honesty of wear and ease and comfort to the feet. They can be implicitly trusted. Worn in the wet they resist moisture better than other kinds; worn in a heated temperature—in the factory and foundry—on the other hand, they do not shrink and fall apart at the sole, but hold their own with the grip of a vice. Hence they are by all odds the shoe for the mechanic. Women, also, who value their health, and want to wear what is durable, are coming to admire the Cable Screw goods, and the consumption in this direction is already large—*American Workman.*

Millions of pairs of shoes, tipped with metal, are sold every year. For children's shoes they are absolutely indispensable, unless one can afford the waste of buying two pairs, when only one would otherwise be needed; and few can safely submit to such a constant leak. With most people it is the little economies of the household that supply its members with comfort, and at the same time make the load of the father of moderate means a lighter one to bear. Cents invested in the purchase of metal-tipped shoes, save many a hard-earned dollar.—*American Workman.*

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE.

Sept 12—Schr Etta, Heady, Swansboro', Binford, Crow & Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

(Br) Barque Mystic Tie, Coffil, Providence, R I, G G Barker & Co.

Brig Isola, Snowman, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Brig Erie, Flemming, Boston, E Kidder & Sons.

Schr Lucy Wright, Bizey, Boston, Williams & Murchison.

Schr C C Bearse, Hodgdon, Boston, O G Parsley, Sr.

Schr Ray, Dennis, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Lorenzo, Forman, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr S C Shorn, Moore, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Curran, Bloodgood, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Brig Mary E Dana, Latham, Boston, O G Parsley, Sr.

Schr John A Griffin, Foster, (56 hours) Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr E Francis, Payne, Hyde county, DeRosset & Co.

Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

FOREIGN.

Russian B rquentine Elsa, Ehlund, Newport, Wales, Heide Bros, railroad iron.

(Br) Barquentine Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor, Newport, Wales, Vick & Mebane, railroad iron.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE.

Schr Thos Booz, Cannon, New York, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Jas P Eaton, Poole, Damiscotta, Me, O G Parsley, Sr.

Schr Joseph Seger, Ellis, Boston, J H Chadbourne & Co.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

FOREIGN.

(Br) Brig Ida C., Williams, Port au Platte, St Domingo, Harriss & Howell.

FOREIGN—(Br) Barque Trident, Bilson, Bristol, England, Sprunt & Hinson.

Brig Black Swan, Winslade, Martinique, E Kidder & Sons.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

New York—Schr Thos Booz—2,800 bbls rosin, Damiscotta, Me——Schr Jas P Eaton—136,176 feet lumber.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, cld Sept 15—498 bbls rosin, 312 casks spirits, 176 bales cotton, 267 bushels peanuts, 50,000 feet lumber, 5 pkgs mdse.

New York—Steamship Benefactor, cld Sept 15—480 bales cotton, 1,918 bushels peanuts, 439 bbls turpentine, 58 casks spirits, 600 bushels peanuts, 10 pkgs mdse.

Boston—Schr Joseph Seger—157,555 feet lumber.

PHILADELPHIA—Steamship Tonawanda, 107 casks spirits turpentine, 661 bbls rosin, 125 do tar, 50 do pitch, 247 bales cotton, 1,002 bushels peanuts, 3 tons old iron, 4 pkgs mdze, 60,783 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

Port au Platte, St Domingo—(Br) Brig Ida C.—136,922 feet lumber.

Bristol, England—(Br) Barque Trident 4,600 bbls rosin, 500 casks spirits turpentine.

Martinique—Brig Black Swan—123,373 feet lumber.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., September 1 , 1872.

BARQUES

Spanish, Ull, Gatlia, ldg, Hamburg, Willard Bros

(Br) Sarnia, Pellow, ldg, Europe, G G Barker & Co

(Br) Mystic Tie, Coffill, dis, G G Barker & Co

BARQUENTINES

(Br) Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor, dis, Vick & Mebane

(Russian) Elsa, Ehlund, dis, Heide Bros.

BRIGS.

Norwegian Diana, Jonnasson, ldg, Europe, Heide Bros

(Br) Medusa, Wilkie, ldg, Cork, Sprunt & Hinson

(Br) Neptune's Car, Pike, ldg, Europe, Sprunt & Hinson

Surf, Duke, dis, Master

Erie, Flemming, dis, E Kidder & Son

Isola, Snowmann, dis, G G Barker & Co

Mary E. Dana, Latham, dis, O G Parsley, Sr

SCHOONERS.

Thomas Booz, Cannon, dis, Harriss & Howell

Sarah Bruen, Hattrick, ldg, Providence, Harriss & Howell

Edith May, Gross, dis, Navassa Guano Co

Lucy, Wright, Elzey, dis, Williams & Murchison

C C Bearse, Hodgdin, dis, O G Parsley, Sr

John A Griffin, Foster, dis, Harriss & Howell

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port

NEW YORK.

(Br) Barque Carily, Jayne, cld Aug 22

Schr Chas. Dennis, McCormick, cld Sept 1

RICHMOND.

(Br) Brig Maud, Pritchard, cld Sept 13

LIVERPCOL.

Delaware, Cruse, cld July 19

(Br) Barquentine Leonora Edmondson, sailed August 31

CARDIFF.

(Br) Barque Ansdell, Key, cld July 29

Cormorant, Hansen, cld Aug 12

DUBLIN.

German Barque Charles, Cornand, cld Aug 2

BRISTOL.

Perseverance, Cawsey, cld Aug 15

BOSTON.

German Barque Claudia, Dinse, cld Sept 5

German Barque Juno, Smidt, sailed Sept 9

MELVILLE, FLA., Sept. 22, 1866.

Dr. Wm. H Tutt:

Dear Sir—In my young days I was rather wild, and became the victim of a loathsome disease. I was treated by an eminent physician, and thought I was cured. After moving to this State, I was horrified at finding that the disease was making its appearance again, in a secondary form. Ulcers formed in my mouth and on different parts of my body. I also became afflicted with severe Rheumatism. I employed different physicians, and used various patent medicines for months, all to no purpose. During a visit to Jacksonville I saw your Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight and concluded to try it. I have taken a dozen bottles, and believe that the poison is entirely driven from my system. I intend continuing it, however, to make a sure thing of it. At the request of your Agent, I send this to you. You are at liberty to use it as you like.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. GUILFORD.

Liver Complaint and Biliousness.

Dr Tutt's Liver Pills exert a direct and powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Imparts a Glossy Color.

sept 14 298-deod1w&wlt

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime, (from store)	
Barrels, Spts T, each.		Rockport	0 00 a 1 65
#1 hand	2 40 a 2 50	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
New	2 75 a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon.	
Candles, per lb.,		Cuba, hhds	.60 a 37
Tallow	.16 a 17	do bbls	.00 a 41
Adamantine	.16 a 17	Sugar house	.21 a 21½
Sperm	.50 a 55	do bbls	.22½a 24
Coffee, per lb.,		Syrup, bbls	.45 a1 00
Java	.28 a 30	do N. O	.80 a0 85
Laguayra	.26 a 28	Naval Stores,	
Rio	.20 a 25	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
St. Domingo	.25 a 28	Virgin new	0 00 a 4 35
Cotton, per lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 85
Ord to Midl'g	16 a 18	Hard	0 00 a 2 50
Strict Midl.	00 a 19	Tar per bbl	0 00 a 3 25
Cottton Bagging,		Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 3 40
Gunny	.00 a 00	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Dundee	.18 a 18½	Rosin, pale	4 50 a 5 75
Flax	.19½a 20	do No 1	3 75 a 4 25
Double Ant'l	18½ a 19½	do No 2	3 00 a 3 75
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 3	0 00 a 3 65
Corn Meal,		Spirits turpentine,	
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	per gal	.00 a 58
Domestics,		Nails, per lb.,	
Sheeting,		Cut	.6 a 6½
per yard	.12 a 13	Oils, per gallon,	
Yarn, per 5 lb, 000	a 165	Sperm	.0 00 a 3 00
Feathers,		Linseed	.1 40 a 1 50
per lb	.65 a 90	Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Fish, per bbl.,		Kerosene	.28 a 30
Mackerel,		Pea Nuts	1 25 a 1 50
No. 1	.14 00 a18 00	Potatoes,	
No. 2	.0 50 a11 00	Sweet	.80 a 1 00
No. 3	8 50 a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 75
Mullets	.5 50 a 7 50	Provisions, per lb.,	
Herring,		N. C. Bacon	
Fast	.8 00 a 9 00	Hams	.16 a 18
N. C. roe	.0 00 a12 50	Middlings	.10 a 12
do cut	.8 00 a10 00	Shoulders	.8 a 9
do gross	.7 00 a 8 00	Hog round	.00 a 12½
Dry Cod	.7 a 7½	Western Bacon	
Flour, per bbl, North'n		(Smoked.	
Family	.8 00 a11 50	Hams	.16 a 18
Superfine	.6 25 a 7 00	Middlings	.10½ a 11½
Ex Super	.7 00 a 7 50	Shoulders	.0 a 9¼
North Carolina,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	.10 00 a 10 50	Middlings	.9½a 10
Superfine	.7 75 a 8 25	Shoulders	.8 a 8¼
Glue, per lb	16 a 18	Lard, N. C	.00 a 12½
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	9 a 11½
Guano, Peruvian,		do Northern	.30 a 40
Per ton	.00 00 a80 00	Cheese	.15 a 17
Grain, per bushel,		Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Corn	.85 a 96	City Mess	00 a 16 50
Oats	.00 a 75	Thin	00 00 a 00 00
Peas, Cow	0 00 a 1 25	Rump	.00 00 a 14 50
Rice,	9 10	Salt, Alum, per bag	2 bush.1 50 a 2 00
Carolina	9½ a 10	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Hides, per lb.,		cargo	.0 00 a 0 00
Green	.6½ a 7	Fremstore	1 30 a 1 35
Dry	.14 a 15	American	1 35a 1 45
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Sugar, per lb.,	
Eastern	.0 00 a 1 75	Porto Rico	.11 a 00
Northern	1 70 a 1 75	Cu	.11¼a 00
Iron, per lb.,		B	.12 a 12½
English, ass'd	¼a 8	A	.13¼a 00
American, ref'd	a 10	Crushed	.14 a 00
American, sheer	.9 a 00	Soap, per lb.,	
Swede	.7½ a 00	Northern	.5 a 7½
Hoop, per ton	140 00a150 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Liquors, per gal, (duty)		Contract	.4 00 a 6 00
Whiskey	.1 25 a 4 00	Common	.2 25 a 2 75
Bourbon	.2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
N. E. R	.2 00 a 3 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	.4 00 a 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	.4 00 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Apple	.1 50 a 9 00	Shipping	.12 00 a 15 00
do Peach	.2 25 a 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Lumber, (River,)		Mill, fair	.7 50 a 9 00
Fir Bds	.15 00 a17	Mill, inferior to	
Wide	.12 00 a14 00	ord	.5 0 10 00
Scantling	10 00 a12 00	Tallow, lb	.10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY

September 19, 1872.

COTTON.—The cotton market has displayed more activity during the past week than any preceeding week since the opening of the season. Business seems to be on the increase, and the daily transactions have been large though prices have been tending downward throughout the entire week, and have declined fully 1 cent. The receipts by rail are assuming a size, but the entire purchases are for export and the stock is still very light, and will not exceed 250 bales. The weather during the week in some sections of the two States has been very favorable, and picking is progressing with vigor. In other sections too much rain has fallen for the bottom crop. Complaints of caterpillars and rust have almost entirely ceased.

The general cotton movement for this week as compared with last week shows that the receipts and exports have more than doubled.

The receipts at all the ports for the week were 29,625 bales, against 13,654 bales last week, 4461 bales the previous week, and 3,228 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1872, are 42,944 bales, against 21,860 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase since September 1, this year, of 21,084 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 5,737 bales, against 15,815 bales the same date last year. The total exports since September 1 are 6,718 bales, against 30,430 bales last year. The stock at all the ports is 68,239 bales, against 85,228 bales last year. The stocks at interior towns are 8,095 bales, against 10,291 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 815,000 bales, against 498,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 5,000 bales, against 31,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 240,000 bales, against 606,000 bales last year.

The following is a summary of the week's business: Friday, sales of 170 bales at 17¾, 18, 18¼, 18½ cents; Saturday, sales of 2 bales at 17¾ cents, 40 do. at 17¾ cents, 95 do. at 18 cents, 16 do. at 18¼ cents, 13 do. at 18½ cents; Monday, sales of 121 bales at 18 cents; Tuesday, sales of 7 bales at 17¾ cents, 133 bales at 18 cents; Wednesday, sales of 2 bales at 16 cents, 1 bale at 17 cents, 1 do. at 17¼ cents, 10 bales at 17¾ cents, 85 do. at 18 cents; Thursday, sales of 44 bales at 17½ cents, 2 do. at 16 cents.

We quote (Wilmington classification) as follows:

Ordinary	16 cents.
Good Ordinary	17 "
Low Middling	17¾ "
Middling	17½ to 18 "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—In the early part of the week, the receipts being of no greater size than were necessarily required for the daily consumption, and there also being a good demand for export current at the same time, the market was buoyant and last week's closing prices were easily obtained. On Monday the arrival of a raft of 500 bbls., with large receipts by rail, overstocked the market, and sellers, to effect sales, made a concession of 25 cents on yellow dip and virgin. For the past day or so the upward movement of spirits turpentine has given strength to the undertone of the market, and receivers have been trying to obtain an advance, but their concerted efforts have proven a failure, and the market closes firm at $3 15 for hard and $5 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts for the week will fully equal those of last week. The exports will also compare with those of the preceding week. The stock in market is but a fraction smaller than reported last week. The sales for the week are as the annexed table will show:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	452	$3 25	$5 25	$5 25
Saturday	280	3 25	5 25	5 25
Monday	652	3 25	5 00	5 00
Tuesday	295	3 25	5 00	5 00
Wednesday	449	3 25	5 00	5 00
Thursday	416	3 10	5 00	5 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market has been rather unsettled during the past week and has fluctuated considerably. On Friday it opened with a good demand for export and the transactions were free at the closing quotations of last week. Saturday the news from New York being adverse to prices, a concession of 1 cent was made. Monday the decline was gained by a corresponding advance. Tuesday morning a further advance of ¼ cent was obtained. In the evening the market closed excited with offers from buyers at 57¼ cents, but sellers were asking higher figures. Wednesday morning the excitement continued, and buyers were offering freely 58 cents, but sellers were asking 59@60 cents. Late in the evening, however, sales were made at 58 cents. To-day (Thursday), at the close of our report, the market was still buoyant, and prices were tending upwards. The receipts for the week, 3,126 casks, against 2,396 casks for last week, were an increase of 1,030 casks. The exports have been large, and the stock in market is about the same as last week. The following is a resume of the week's business:

Friday	310 casks at 56½	cents per gallon.
Saturday	135 " " 55½	" " "
Monday	299 " " 56	" " "
Do	71 " " 56½	" " "
Tuesday	75 " " 56½	" " "
Do	186 " " 57	" " "
Wednesday	305 " " 58	" " "
Thursday	245 " " 58	" " "

ROSIN.—We have no attractive or important feature whatever to report in the entire rosin market since last week. Strained opened on Friday with a speculative movement among buyers, and though the advices from New York were adverse to prices, yet the transactions were at unchanged figures, and upwards of 1,500 bbls changed hands. Saturday the market became unsettled, prices tending downward, and sales were made of 436 bbls at a decline of 5 cents. Monday nothing further was developed as regards prices, there being no transactions. Tuesday a better feeling sprang up, and 2,000 bbls were sold at an advance corresponding to the previous day's decline. Wednesday and to-day nothing of moment has transpired to interrupt the regularity of prices, and the market closes with a good demand at unchanged figures. In strained there have been a few transactions in futures, but we were unable to obtain correct information. No. 2—In its relative position, has been very buoyant and regular, and transactions have been free.—No. 1 and fine grades are without change of prices. The enquiry for these qualities were good, and considerable quantities have changed owners. The receipts for the week, 11,626 bbls against 12,896 bbls, is a slight decrease. The exports, 9,879 bbls against 17,696 bbls, show a marked falling off. The stock has been slightly increased, the bulk of which, however, is held by second hands. The following are the transactions for the week:

Friday, Sept. 13—Sales of 2,530 bbls at $3 65 for strained, $3 75 for No. 2, $4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale, $5 50@$6 for Pale, and $6 25@$6 50 for extra Pale.

Saturday, Sept. 14—Sales of 1,823 bbls at $3 60 for strained, $3 70 for No. 2, $3 80 for extra No. 2, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 25 for low Pale, and $5 50 for Pale.

Monday, Sept. 16—Sales of 1,658 bbls at $3 75 @$3 90 for low No. 1, $4 25@$4 50 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 25 for Low Pale, and $5 50 for Pale.

Tuesday, Sept. 17—Sales of 3,034 bbls at $3 65 for strained, $3 75 for extra No. 2, $3 90@$4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 50 for Low Pale, and $6 for Pale.

Wednesday, Sept. 18—Sales of 2,535 bbls at $3 65 for strained, $3 75 for No. 2, $4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale, $5 50@$6 for Pale, and $6 50 for extra Pale.

Thursday, Sept. 19—Sales of 1,375 bbls. at $3 65 for strained, $3 75 for low No. 2, $4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale, $5 50@$6 for Pale, and $6 50 for extra Pale.

TAR.—There has not been the slightest change in this article during the past week.—Prices have ruled with an unusual degree of regularity and uniformity, and receivers have found no difficulty whatever in obtaining purchasers for their offerings. The receipts for the week, 367 bbls against 527 bbls for last week, is a falling off of 167 bbls. The exports, however, are of but little importance, and the stock shows a slight increase. The market closes today, steady, at $3 10 per bbl. The receipts and sales for the week were as the following table will show:

Friday	118 bbls. at	$3 10	per bbl.
Do	*50 " "	3 25	"
Saturday	113 " "	3 10	"
Do	*39 " "	3 20	"
Do	*50 " "	3 25	"
Monday	41 " "	3 10	"
Do	*95 " "	3 25	"
Tuesday	44 " "	3 10	"
Wednesday	100 " "	3 10	"
Thursday	95 " "	3 10	"

*In order.

GRAIN.—CORN—We have no new features whatever to report in the grain movement of the past week. There has been but one cargo arrival, which being of a very inferior quality, was sold at much lower figures than the state of the market for prime articles actually was. The demands for home consumption and country export, however, continues good, and with very small receipts the stock is being reduced daily. The receipts by rail have almost entirely ceased to be of any importance, and are now principally by steamer from Philadelphia and Baltimore. By this source they are of sufficient size to not to allow any scarcity of stock. The receipts for the week 12,895 bushels, against 18,708 bushels for last week, are a falling off of 5,813 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 7,686 bushels; from Batimore, 2,750 bushels; from New York, 2,600 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon R. R., 369 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 to 87½ cents for mixed and 95 to 97½ cents for white mealing—highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—The receipts were upwards of 2,500 bushels, being an increase of 700 bushels over those of last week. The stock in market is fully adequate to the demands which are however very light, and we note a dull market at 65@70 cents from store per bushel.——PEAS.—Cow are the principal quality of this article that are now sought after. These are in fair stock, but clay and white are scarce, though at present there is but little demand for them. We quote cow as selling from store at $1 15@$1 25, clay $1 15@$1 25, and $1 30@$1 35 for white, per bushel.——WHEAT.—The small receipts and light stock have placed the market on an entirely nominal basis. A good article will bring $1 50 to $1 75 per bushel.——RICE.—The market is in limited supply, and the demands are light and sales are made from store in tier ces and bbls. at 9¼@9¾ cents per lb.

PROVISIONS—The provision market during the past week shows no change of importance in Western meats. The continued scarcity of North Carolina bacon has caused a further advance of 1 cent on sides and shoulders, and 2 cents on hams. The stock of smoked meats in market is fair and the demand moderate. We quote N. C. bacon as follows: 10 cents for shoulders, 12¼@13 cents for sides, 12¼@13 cents for hog round, and 19@20 cents for hams. *Western Smoked Meats* sells as follows: 9@9½ cents for shoulders, 11½ cents for middlings, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* 8¾@9 cents for shoulders, 10½@11 cents for middlings.——LARD.—The market is in good supply of Northern, but Carolina is scarce and sells at 11@12½ cents per pound. Northern steam refined in buckets and kegs sell at 11 to 12 cents per pound.

FLOUR—Continues on the advence, having advanced 25 cents since last week. The cause of the advance are the reports prevalent in the Western markets of a short wheat crop and the scarcity of manufactured flour. We refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations of both Northern and State brands.

CORN MEAL—Remains in the same condition as reported last week. The market is kept well supplied by the city mills and by the daily receipts by rail, which are large. Sells from store at 95 cents to $1 per bushel, including sacks.

EGGS—Continue to be very scarce, but the wants have become somewhat alleviated by the late arrivals. Dealers are purchasing by the quantity at 25 cents per dozen.

PEANUTS.—The peanut market continues in the same dull and depressed condition as reported for several weeks past. The receipts are fair and will about balance the exports, leaving the stock in market unchanged. Sellers are purchasing at the following quotations:

Ordinary	$ 75 to 90
Prime	1 15 to 1 25
Extra Prime	1 40 to 1 50
Fancy—None in market.	

BEEF CATTLE—Have been brought in quite freely during the past week, but the demands of the butchers are quite small, and the extent of their purchases are such as will supply their immediate wants. A good drove would bring 6 to 8 cents per lb. on the hoof.

SALT.—By the recent arrivals, the market is in good stock. The demands are fair, and we report American as selling at $1 40, and Liverpool at $1 50@$1 60 per sack.

TIMBER.—Although we have no change of prices to report, yet the undertone of the market has been less firm, and the receipts have been sold with some difficulty. The receipts by rail are large, and by river have ceased to be of importance. The city mills are paying the following rates per M. feet:

Extra Prime Mill Timber per Railroad	$15 00@16 50
Prime Mill per railroad	$14 00@15 00
Extra River Timber	$12 00@12 70
Prime River Timber	$9 00@11 50
Common Mill	$8 00@ 9 00
Ordinary	$7 00@ 8 00
Inferior	$5 00@ 6 00

BARRELS.—The stock is about the usual quantity kept in market, which is sufficient to supply the country demand. The receipts are moderately large and with a fair demand sells from wharf at the following rates: Second hand country as they run, $2 25@$2 50; selected and new $2 60@$2 75; New York second hand, $2 75@$2 85, and $3 for new.

HAY.—There were arrivals during the week of upwards of 300 bales North River and Eastern. The stock in market is large, and dealers are supplying the demands at the following quotations:

	Wharf.	Store
Pennsylvania Timothy	$1 40@1 50	$1 65@1 70
New York	1 40@1 50	1 65@1 70
Eastern		1 75

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—Have advanced from ½ to 1 cent. The stock fair and demand good. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties, Buckle Ties, Side Slot Ties, Arrow Ties, 9 cents. } 8¼ cents.

Discounts made on purchases of and over 12½ tons.

WOOD.—We have no important feature to report. There is a scarcity of Pine, and for this quality the market continues high. Of other kinds the market is well supplied. Sells by the quantity as follows:

Pine	$3 25 to 3 50
Ash	3 40 to 3 50
Oak	3 75 to 4 00
Blackjack	4 00 to 4 25

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@20 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

FREIGHTS—The supply of coastwise tonnage is very light and the market in consequence rules high. The rates by steamships are unchanged. We refer to our table in another column for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 00	$ 00 a $ 00
Tar	0 60 a 00	00 a 1 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 50	00 a 90
Rosin	00 a 00	00 a 60
Cotton	00 a 2 00	00 a 00
Cotton Goods	00 a 00	00 a 00
Peanuts	00 a 00	00 a 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Tar	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Cotton	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods	0 00 a 75	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	8 50 a 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 60 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 65
Cotton	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 2 50
Peanuts	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 11

Disease Recoils.

From the system that has been invigorated and regulated by a course of that most beneficent of all vegetable elixirs, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such, at least, is the inference we are compelled th draw from the testimony

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

Tarboro' wants a brass band.

Scuppernongs plentiful in Raleigh.

Good rains in the Raleigh section.

Two deaths in Charlotte Tuesday night.

Good rains almost everywhere in the State.

There is not a merchant in Weldon that does not advertise in the *News*.

Wilson farmers have made a good deal of hay during the past season.

There was a terrible hail storm between Kittrells and Weldon on last Monday.

There are 127 students in attendance at Trinity College.

A great revival of religion is in progress at Trinity College.

A number of English emigrants arrived in Raleigh on Wednesday.

There are 360 inmates of the Penitentiary.

They are rebuilding the Court House at Greensboro'.

Mr. James E. Morris, of Newbern, is a candidate for Principal Door Keeper of the Senate.

A beautiful little "gal baby" was left at the door of a married couple, in Mount Olive, last Saturday midnight.

Rev. G. W. Phelps, of Suffolk, Va., has accepted the charge of the Episcopal Church in Wilson.

Mr. Roach, the deputy marshal who combated with Mr. Smith at Greenville, has had his arm amputated.

President Stanley, of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, is still dangerously ill, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The hogs are dying from cholera in Nash county and the stock of poultry is almost extinguished by a disease known as cholera.

T. N. F. Alston, Esq., a very prominent citizen of Warren county, died at his residence last Friday.

A GOLD watch, in good order, was recently found in Tarboro among the debris of a house burned six years ago.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says: Mr. Steele bought last week some dried fruit which was pulled from the trees, cut, dried and brought to town within two hours.

The Bolingbroke steam Fire Engine Co., of Petersburg, Va., will visit Raleigh the first Monday in October, with their engine.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* has subscribers in 27 States and Territories, and in Canada, and circulates in nearly or quite every county in North Carolina.

The Rocky Mount *Mail* says: A Greeley and Brown flag has been raised on a pole seventy feet high at Joyner's depot, and the people are rallying with a general unanimity for the heroes of reform.

We learn from the Goldsboro' *Messenger* that a young man named Richard King, residing near Clinton, accidentally and fatally shot himself one day last week.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The colored Masons who paraded on Tuesday were a good looking body of men. Among them there were a few men of unusually imposing presence.

One Henry Hicks, colored, assaulted with a knife, on last Saturday night, Mr. McDougal, a clerk in the store of Mr. Oats, at Faison's. Hicks carried off two loads of buckshot, one in his shoulder, and the other in his hip.

The Battleboro *Advance* says: The cotton crop which promised so well a few weeks ago, has been considerably cut off by the late drought. The top crop has been almost totally ruined.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says: A case about a disputed horse has been in Court this week, the costs of which run over $400 already, and no prospect of a close. The jury hung this time, so it goes to next term and more costs. Is has been in court ever since the war, we believe.

The Washington *Express* says: Cotton picking has commenced in this section and the crop is said to be a very good one hereabouts. But in some of the surrounding counties it is reported as being greatly injured by the caterpillar or army worm, and the rust. But we hope it is not so bad as reported.

The Raleigh *News* says: From a private dispatch received from Kittrells at 11 o'clock last night, we are informed that the Ball is a grand success. A tremendous crowd is in attendance, and it is said to be the grandest affair of the season. The festivities will be resumed again this evening, and a grand gala time is anticipated.

The Hillsboro' *Recorder* says: Uncle George, colored, is 81 years old, and was the first servant born in the family of the late Duncan Cameron. Uncle George belonged to Paul Cameron, Esq., (son of Duncan,) when the negroes were set free, and is one of the few who never left his old master, but who has held on from freedom's shriek to the present day. He is proverbial for his honesty and votes the Conservative ticket.

The Mt. Airy *Visitor* says: A few days ago Mr. Joseph Bolding, who lives about 14 miles from this place, near Little Dan River, who had been at Mr. Miles, at a barn raising, but was returning to his home in company with another gentleman, when they heard something hissing in an old log which was lying on the roadside. He immediately procured an axe and cut the log to pieces and found twelve large snakes, nine rattle-snakes and three copperheads. We learn that Mr. Bolding succeeded in killing them all.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: H. A. London, Esq., Presidential Elector for this district, addressed some six or seven hundred people at Louisburg, Franklin county, on Tuesday. We are gratified to learn, from an unusually intelligent source, that Mr. London's speech was really admirable abounding in facts and arguments of an impressive character. He has a good voice and made a capital impression. Mr. London rendered good service in the State campaign, and is one of the rising young men of our State.

THE Tarboro *Southerner* says: Lower Town Creek is the Banner Township of the county. It contains some of the most stirring Democrats of Edgecombe and never fails to roll up a good round Democratic majority, and is the only one in which any number of colored men vote the Democratic ticket. There is not a single white Rad in its limits. In the late election they made a handsome gain upon former votes, including some 20 odd colored voters. There is now in the township a flourishing Greeley club which is being constantly increased. The club have determined to build a school house for the education of the children of the Democratic colored men and meet on Saturday to carry out that purpose.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: From the reports we have received, from farmers in attendance at court, by mail, and from personal observation, we are forced to the conclusion that the cotton crop in this section has sustained serious injury. In the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Johnston, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Wilson, Greene, Pitt and Sampson, the drought and rust have damaged the prospects very much and the ravages of the worms in many parts will still further reduce the crop.—We have before us reliable estimates of damages in various portions of the cotton growing counties, and, as far as we are capable of judging, consider the prospects at least twenty-five per cent. worse than was generally anticipated a month or two ago.

Gen. Heth is in Raleigh.

Senator Ransom is in Raleigh.

Raleigh is now unusually healthy.

There are ten colored masonic lodges in this State.

The cotton crop is very good in the Salisbury section.

Maj. Wm. A. Hearne has assumed charge of the editorial department of the Raleigh *Era*.

The cotton worm has made its appearance in Wake county, and is playing sad havoc with the crop in Forestville section.

Fielding Riddle, of Davie county, was thrown from his horse near Smith Grove, on Sunday, the 1st, and killed.

The first Monday in October has been fixed upon for the visit of the Bolingbroke Company of Petersburg, to the Raleigh firemen.

The Winston *Sentinel* says: 1,200 tons of iron for our Railroad have arrived at Wilmington. 2,400 tons is the amount that will be required to lay the track from Greensboro' to this place.

The Caspian, of the Allan line of steamers from Liverpool to Norfolk, arrived at the latter place on Tuesday last with a large number of foreign emigrants, many of whom landed at Norfolk for Virginia and North Carolina.

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says: Mr. John Barnes, of this county, has received a handsome silver cub from Messrs. Gwathney Bros. & Co., of Norfolk, Va., as a premium for the first bale of cotton sent from Wilson county this season.

The caterpillars are at work on the cotton near Charlotte. The *Observer* says: This is said to be the first time for quite a number of years that this pest has visited this section of country. We fear that the cotton crop will be materially damaged by their appearance.

Messrs. H. L. Bailey, N. H. Carpenter, James W. DeVeny, John H. Gross, L. S. McCormick, S. S. Pague, William A. Saunders and Herbert J. Sloclum, from this State, have passed examination, and are to be admitted to West Point.

On Saturday last the house and furniture of Hansel Harris, Esq., of Wilton, Granville county, were entirely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the garret of the builing, from what cause is as yet unknown.

The Tarboro' *Enquirer* says: About $150 has been raised for equiping the Band that was organized here a short time ago. Will not our citizens come forward and complete the necessary sum? $300 are required.

The Tarboro' *Enquirer* says: In addition to the variableness of the season the pest of the Southern States, the army and boll worm, has made its appearance in our county and in some places played havoc with the tender plant. The crop will probably fall far short of an average one.

The Salisbury *Tribune* asserts, most positively, that two of the fifty-five Radical members of the next Legislature have declared for Greeley and Brown. Indeed, it publishes a letter from one of them saying that, as a Republican, he will support these candidates in all good faith. When the roll is at length called, there may be others to answer to their names.

In the Seventh District of North Carolina the revenue collected amounts to $18,-751 59. For the collection of this sum the Government paid out $16,000; clear gain only $2,751 59. In 1871 the amount paid for the collection of taxes in the same district on eleven subjects was $14,000. In 1872, after all but four of these subjects were abolished, $16,000 was appropriated for the service. Thus we go!

The Statesville *American* says: We learn that out of some twenty-one persons that attended the late term of the United States Court at Salisbury, from Wilkes county, some eighteen of them were taken with fever after returning home, five of whom have already died, and that three by the name of Edwards were buried in one day. The party had remained in Salisbury several days and while there, it is supposed, contracted the seeds of disease, they coming from a healthy region.

The Battleboro *Advance* says: Levi Skinner, colored, had a difficulty with Mr. Jones, clerk for T. V. Avent, Esq., of Nash county, on Wednesday last and was dangerously stabbed. Dr. F. J. Drake was called to see the wounded man, and thinks the wound will prove fatal. We have not the full particulars, but have been informed that the negro grossly insulted Jones, and struck at him with a stick before he was stabbed.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* thus discourseth on the subject of the self-constituted Raleigh delegate to the Blatant Donkey-Grant-Ring convention:

Then there was C. W. Gassett, who was on the committee of organization. Gassett is from Raleigh and voted the straight-out Radical ticket last August.

His character as a man is about on a level with his politics. He was a commission merchant in Raleigh. Some fifteen bags of flour belonging to Elias Longerier, a very worthy citizen of this county, were consigned to him about a year ago. The flour was sold, and, we are informed, Mr. Longerier has never received a cent for it. The scoundrel sold the flour and then refused to pay for it. Fit representative, he.

Perhaps he needed Mr. Longerier's money to pay his expenses to the Grant-side show at Louisville, where he went in search of office.

FRIGHTENING NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Era*, published at Raleigh, N. C., renews its threats of retaliation and resistance in case Judge Merrimon persists in his purpose to contest the return of Caldwell as Governor of North Carolina. "Suppose it "should turn out," says this paper, "that "Caldwell contests the Legislature on the "ground that it is not a legally constituted "Legislature—not having the requisite "number of members—and that the ap-"portionment under which the late election "was held was premature, and so uncon-"stitutional and wholly unauthorized" and a threat is held out that the Governor may declare all the seats vacant and issue his proclamation for a new election.

This is nothing but browbeating. If it were possible for the Governor to dissolve the Legislature, or to resist by force of arms, as *The Era* proposed that he should, a constitutional decision by the Legislature that he was not duly elected, we have no doubt the Administration managers would insist upon his doing it. But it is not possible. The American people would rebuke such an outrageous usurpation in language not to be mistaken, and the North Carolina Grant party knows it very well. "The truth is the people of the State have been so much oppressed by carpet-bag and bayonet rule that they dread more than anything else the interference of the Federal Government. They will suffer injustice rather than provoke a collision. Hence the effort of the Caldwell party to persuade them that if the Legislature award the election to Merrimon, Caldwell will resist and will have the help of troops from Washington.—Rather than incur that danger they hope the Democrats and Liberals will submit to the powers that be.

We do not believe this intimidation will be successful Caldwell will not resist, and the question whether he had been honestly elected will have a fair trial before the Legislature. If the decision be against him he will haev to get out.

New York *Tribune*.

A Buffalo bar-tender, who looks like an earl, is about to marry a widow who is passing her seventh season at Saratoga.

The cattle plague is prevailing to some extent among the cattle in Pittsylvania county, Va.

American green corn is sent during the season in quantities to Liverpool by Atlantic steamers.

A regular crusade against Nebraska emigration has been entered upon by the London Times, which recommends the Red River country instead.

South Carolina Items.

Charleston is now very healthy.

Mr. L. T. Potter, of Charleston, died at Nahant Point, R. I., last week.

The Charleston Street Railway employes have formed a mutual aid association.

Bishop Howe preached and confirmed in Newbury on Sunday last.

Capt. Jas. M. Mulvaney, an old Charlestonian, died at Anderson C. H. last Wednesday.

The Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Union has been organized, with a capital stock of $60,000.

On and after October the 15th, says the new law, partridges and the like can be killed with impunity.

H. F. Adickes and William J. Howard, having passed examination, have been admitted into the Military Academy at West Point.

The Columbia *So. Carolinian* regrets to learn of the death of Mr. B. Smith Jones, of Laurens, by being thrown from his buggy, on Sunday last.

Messrs. Riordan & Dawson, of the Charleston *News*, treated their employes to an elegant dinner on the occasion of taking possession of their new office.

A formal certificate of nationalization has been issued to the Bank of Charleston, authorizing it to commence business under the name of the Charleston National Banking Association, with a capital of $600,000.

The Charleston *Courier* says that Geo. Dixon Fox, Esq., one of the editors of the *Southern Celt*, who was committed to jail on Monday, on the charge of a libel published in the paper with which he is connected, alleging that the Mackey delegation to the Columbia Convention sold their votes, was released yesterday on furnishing the $1,000 bail required by Trial Justice A. M. Mackey.

The Columbia *So. Carolinian* says: The following gentlemen having passed examinations that were satisfactery, before the Medical Faculty of the University of South Carolina, have accordingly received their Diplomas, and are licensed, under the existing law as "Pharmaceutists, Druggists and Apothecaries:" W. L. Mauldin, of Greenville, S. C.; W. C. McCreight, of Cheraw, S. C.; W. E. Pelham, of Columbia, S. C.; M. Townsend, of Cokesbury, S. C.; Wm. Crum, of Bamberg, S. C.

The following gentlemen likewise having produced evidence as physicians have been licensed: Dr. L. S. Marshall, of Greenville, S. C.; Dr. M. G. Berry, of Greenville, S. C.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT NEXT?

It is charged, on what seem to be excellent *ex parte* testimony, that gross frauds were committed during the North Carolina election, and that in several districts the number of ballots cast exceed not only the number of names registered but the entire population of qualified voters. Of the evidence to sustain this charge, however, we need not speak; it is enough that the charge is formally made. The defeated party in such a case has a right to submit the facts to the Legislature and demand an investigation. That is what the friends of Judge Merrimon propose doing, whereupon the Raleigh Carolina Era, the chief organ of the Grant party in the central part of the State, calls upon Republicans to resist this contest by force:

"Believing that Gov. Caldwell received a majority of the *legal* votes cast on the first day of this month, and that justice will not be done by the Legislature, we advise Gov. Caldwell to *resist* the Legislature if that body declares Merrimon elected, and attempts to wrest the State government from Gov. Caldwell and his brethren of the Republican State ticket. The Republicans have possession—they must retain it."

And the Era declares, in conclusion, that if Gov. Caldwell and his friends submit to a contest before the Legislature, "they are fit subjects for such indignities and outrages as the Ku-Klux may choose to inflict." The Legislature, argues this journal, was elected on partisan issues, and cannot be trusted to do impartial justice; let Caldwell, therefore, resist every attempt to oust him, "and if Judge Merrimon sets up a petty government of his own, Congress will take cognizance of the contest and decide which is the rightful government. That the Congress would sustain Gov. Caldwell we have not the slightest doubt." Congress, we presume, according to the Raleigh Era, having been chosen upon purely non-partisan issues, and being above all political prejudice.

There is no question that the Legislature was fairly elected. There is no question of its constitutional right and duty to try contested elections and decide them in accordance with the facts. There is no way of avoiding political chaos except by the recognition of a tribunal to settle such disputed questions. Yet the Grant party in North Carolina, dreading an adverse decision, refuses to accept the judgment of the court of last resort, and invokes an appeal to arms, with the ultimate interference of Congress; and, of course, the interposition of Federal bayonets. That would be reducing North Carolina to the condition of Central American republics. The Administration has been so long accustomed to ruling Southern states with a high hand, and usurping under the plea of revolutionary nec ssity the powers which belong by the Constitution to the State governments, that it probably does not appreciate the enormity of this lawless project. What has Congress to do with seating or unseating the Governor of North Carolina? If it can restore Caldwell after the Legislature has removed him and declared Merrimon legally elected, it can forcibly install Dix in New York—nay, in the matter of that, can revise the votes of the Electoral College, and insist that Grant shall be recognized as President after the electors have given the majority to Greeley. Where is the usurpation to end? If the lawfully constituted authority may be superseded because somebody believes that it has not decided, or will not decide, fairly, there is no such thing as a free representative government. We are brought down at once to the brute force of military despotism, where the judge of last resort is the general who has the strongest army.

The tendency of the Grant Administration towards this sort of usurpation is unmistakable. Of course nobody is absurd enough to suppose that President Grant seriously intends to overturn the State government of North Carolina, or any other member of the Union; or that even Mr. Conkling or Mr. Harlan would support him in such an attempt. But his party is insensibly urging him forward to a most dangerous disregard for constitutional restraints.

The New York Times wanted United States troops sent the other day to North Carolina, because an Internal Revenue officer was afraid of a newspaper editor and some of his friends, whom he had assaulted and fired at; and now one of the party organs calls upon Congress to instruct the Executive forcibly to maintain Caldwell in the Governor's chair in case the Legislature, the constitutional judge in contested elections, decide that he is not entitled to it. Again we ask, where is this to end?

Wonder Cave—Ice that Does Not Melt.

The Nashville Banner of the 3d instant, publishes an account of the discovery of a cave in Wayne county, Tenn., containing ice of the solidity of rock and which suffers no diminution in bulk by use. Its frigidity is greater than that of ordinary ice and so intense that it cannot be carried in the naked hand. Hotel keepers and many families in the vicinity are using it as a substitute for ice. Specimens are soon to be subjected to a chemical analysis.

Rev. George F. Howe, a New York city missionary, has been arrested for swindling to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The rinderpest has appeared among the cattle in Yorkshire, England, and precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

An American lady in London recently went to the United States legation for a "pass" to see the Queen.

From the Observatore Romano, August 10.

A ROMANTIC SUICIDE IN NAPLES.

BETROTHED LOVERS BOUND WITH CORD FOUND FLOATING IN THE BEAUTIFUL BAY—WHAT A BANKER'S OBSTINACY DID.

A melancholy occurrence, which has no parallel in the records of romantic crime, recently took place in Naples. In the Rivier a di Chiaja resides Sig. Seraphino Rissi, who is the official agent in Naples of the Royal Lottery bureaus, and the owner of a magnificent silk bazaar and a private banking-house on the Toledo. He has a son, Giovanni, and two daughters. Mrs. Rissi died several years ago. The son had long lived in an English boarding-house, in the Strata Catrina di Chiaja, kept by one Byrne.

In old Bomba's flourishing days a groom was sent to England to purchase valuable horses. While in London his Majesty's groom died. By the old King's permission the horses were given to Byrne, who was an expert jockey. Byrne went to Naples, and was engaged in his Majesty's stables. Step by step he advanced to the position of master of horses. When the old King was dying he did not forget the horseman. During the brief and unhappy reign of Francis the Second, Byrne retained his old position, and when the new King was driven from Naples his Queen promised the horseman that he or his family should never want as long as her purse could assist them. Byrne had saved money, and when quiet reigned in Naples he fitted up a commodious and respectable boarding-house, which has ever since been the favorite resort of tourists in moderate circumstances.

Young Giovanni Rissi had been for several years a visitor at Byrne's house, ostensibly to procure a knowledge of English, but really to court one of Byrne's daughters. Mr. Byrne had two daughters, Eliza and Martha, who were accomplished and of great beauty. Eliza, the elder, added to her remarkable personal charms an amiability of character sufficient to win the most fastidious. She formed a union with young Rissi, and both lived with the firm determination of becoming one day man and wife. The marriage day was finally settled upon, but Rissi's father objected.—Mr. Byrne was indignant at the elder Rissi's objection, and refused to permit his daughter to hold further communication with the banker's son.

From the 6th to the 9th instant, which included the day assigned for their wedding (Aug. 8,) nothing was heard of Miss Byrne or Giovanni Rissi. Rumors of an elopement were inevitable, the general belief being that they had fled to Wemys' Bay, near Greenock, Scotland, where Miss Byrne had many friends. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the proposed nuptial day, when the sun had just set over the grand bay of Naples, and while thousands were going to the princely grounds of the Villa Reale to hear the music of revel in the luxuries of the daintily-fashioned saloons, the attention of a policeman was attracted to something which was occasionally rolled by the tide up the convex walling of the public garden on the bay.

Tresses, the folds of a silken dress, and also the garments of a man made the gend'arme hasten to the authorities of the dead-house and announce what he had been. The morgue boat, with its dusty covering, was sent to the spot and the objects were hoisted on board. A young man and woman bound together with cords around the ankles and necks were revealed to the men in the boat. The girl had been beautiful. The pearly teeth, chiselled features, and splendid auburn tresses put the corpse-mongers out of their routine of cold carelessness for once. The portly form of the well-known and universally admired Giovanni Rissi was then discovered.

The music in the garden was hushed, and the news of the discovery sped through every circle within the Villa Reale—nobles, untitled aristocracy, and plebeians. The point of the public garden, opposite gloomy Vesuvius, where the corpses were found was thronged with spectators, and the boat was followed on its way up the bay to the dead-house. A phial of prussic acid was found on Rissi, and it was proved that he and the girl died from the effects of poison. The bodies were taken to the late dwelling of Miss Byrne, and afterward the remains of Giovanni Rissi were sent to his father's house.

The Change in the Wind.

The Oberlin (Ohio) New Era drops Grant and comes out for Greeley.

Sixty-four Republican papers which supported Grant in 1868, now advocate the election of Greeley.

Of the eleven German newspapers in Pennsylvania, only one supports Hartranft and only two support Grant.

Wm. Welles, the noted colored preacher of Iowa, declared for Greeley, the other day, in a speech to a large colored picnic.

An active Greeley Club has been organized in Natick, the home of Senator Wilson. Over one hundred voters have joined it, and the cry is "still they come."

The St. Paul Pioneer has published over seven thousand names of Republicans of that State who are going to vote for Greeley. So there is another wave rolling on.

John L. Clark, of Decatur county, Iowa, has just resigned his position upon the Radical State Central Committee, and declared himself for Greeley.

Hon. Wilson Graham, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has come out for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Graham has been a wheelhorse of the Radical party.

Senator William Gwinn says that in California 15,000 Republicans who voted for Booth (Radical) last year will vote for Greeley.

C. G. Smith, of Arkadelphia, Ark., said to be the most influential colored man of Clark county, has taken Sumner's advice, and is out for Greeley.

In one respect Arkansas leads all other States in the Liberal movement. A majority of all the Republican papers published within her borders are supporting Greeley and Brown.

The only Grant man running during the recent election in West Virginia was J. Brisbon Walker, who was defeated for Congress by 3,960 majority. What chance for Grant in November?

Nineteen of the Republican members of the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1867 have repudiated Grant and already declared for Greeley and Brown.

In Lloyd's, Essex county, Virginia, a Greeley and Brown club has been formed, which numbers four hundred colored men. This is said to be the effect of Sumner's letter.

General William Birney, of Florida, brother of the late General David B. Birney, of Philadelphia, has written a letter repudiating Grant and declaring for Greeley.

A letter from an authoritative source in Boston informs us that "new evidences of the strength—and the growing strength—of the Liberal movement in Massachusetts, present themselves every day."

Henry Ward Beecher confesses now that the political situation bewilders him, so that it is impossible for him to form any idea of the result of the Presidential campaign.

The only Administration Democrat that the Radicals can count on in Connecticut is a young man who was fined $17 by a Democratic justice for assaulting another person, while full of beer. He therefore goes back on Greeley.

It will please the administration men greatly to find that William M. Tweed has positively turned the back of his hand to Horace Greeley. "The Boss" says he is otherwise undecided as to whom he will support; but the probability is strong that he will go for Grant.

The printers of San Francisco, Cal., have formed an association to further the election of Greeley and Brown.

The poet H. W. Longfellow is a Greeley man and was a delegate to the Liberal State Convention recently held in Massachusetts.

A poll of the actual voters on board the steamship Adriatic, taken in mid-ocean while western-bound, showed that the two parties would be re-enforced by the arrival of the ship, as follows: Greeley, 57; Grant, 38.

Speaking of the Louisville side-show, the Boston Post says that its delegates represented nothing and no one, its proceedings received the endorsement of no definite portion of the public, and it was a Convention without an origin as it was also without an end.

The Hon. Homer A. Nelson, formerly Secretary of State, in a recent interview, expressed his conviction that New York will give Greeley and Brown a majority of from 80,000 to 100,000, and that all efforts to divide the Democratic vote will prove futile.

The "Senator Bayard" who has been "gawping" so loudly in Grant's Side-Show at Louisville is not the United States Senator from Delaware, but a member of the Delaware State Senate, a man unknown until the Grant papers sounded his name. United States Senator Bayard warmly supports the regular Democratic Republican ticket."

As an evidence of the great popularity of the reform movement, even in the most noted Republican strongholds, it may be stated that the Liberals in Massachusetts now figure up four Congressional districts that will elect anti-Grant candidates, and that even Mr. Dawes' chances for a re-election are not of the very best.

The following prominent colored men of the State of Maryland have announced their determination to support Greeley and Brown: Charles Howard, Cornelius A. Thomas, Henry Jones, Thomas Shorter, Wm. H. Smith, Geo. H. Siddons, James Hammond, Augustus Blackstone, Jeremiah Harded, Phillip Williams, Henry Raynor, Josiah B. Dean, Charles F. Loder, Jsseph Cole, Thomas Sorrell, John F. Brown and John Robinson.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says the anti-Greeley address, circulated broadcast in the West, purporting to have emanated from a Democratic committee in Indiana, was in the handwriting of W. R. Holloway, the Grant postmaster of Indianapolis, and the brother-in-law of Senator Oliver P. Morton, and that it was sent to the Associated Press by the telegraph operator at Indianapolis at the written request of Holloway.

It is said to be now certain that Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, late Minister to Russia, is for Greeley, and his influence in Pennsylvania will make that State doubly sure for Greeley and Brown. The Grantites did their best to seduce him to their side, but all in vain. As soon as his health will permit he will make the Cameron ring shake in their boots, for the great war Governor will take the stump and address the people in every section of his State.

Orleans county, N. Y., is stated by a correspondent to contain 500 Liberal Republicans, three towns being yet uncanvassed. The most prominent of these is the Hon. Edwin R. Reynolds, Grant elector in '68 and formerly Judge of the county. The indications are since the dispersion of the Louisville convention that Mr. Greeley will receive a larger Democratic vote than Seymour in '68.

Of the Grant electors from Illinois in 1868, the following have declared for Greeley and Brown: Gustavus Koerner, Jas. McCoy, Thos. G. Frost, Samuel C. Parks and John D. Strong. Those favoring Grant are Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Minister to Bogota; Thos. B. Henderson, Collector of Internal Revenue; Jos. O. Glover, U. S. District Attorney, Southern District of Illinois; Damon G. Trumectiff and Dan'l W. Munn, U. S. Whiskey Supervisor.

The Grant press are saving the Democrats a great deal of trouble by their strictures on Greeley. They insist that he was opposed to the civil war; that he tried to have the difficulty honorably settled; that for forty years he has "been more than half Democrat;" and now Dick Dana, of Boston, in a letter intended to influence colored voters against Mr. Greeley, insists that Greeley never was an abolitionist!—They will soon tell us that he was a Confederate General, and a slave driver.

Here comes a new use for the forged franks from the Grant committee. They send out a package of 50 or 100 speeches, and the envelopes franked in blank. One of these packages sent down to North Carolina falls into the hands of a man who thinks it more useful to use the franks for his own interests than for those of Grant. Consequently he bestows the speeches upon the waste paper dealer, and employs the envelopes for his private correspondence, some of them having made the return trip to the New York Post-Office under the pleastant frank of C. Hays, M. C.

There is a custom house at Alexandria, Va., near Washington, and it has five officers attached, viz: a Collector, Deputy Collector, two Inspectors, and a janitor.—These officers are paid salaries amounting to $4,991. And how much revenue does the reader suppose is collected by this corps of well paid officials? Why, less than $1,000 a year! The whole amount of foreign imports at that port last year was but $12,000, the duties on which were not over $1,000, probably. A little civil service reform there would be well, but it would diminish the patronage needed to pension needy relatives and fawning favorites.

The Government had a first mortgage on the Union Pacific Railroad to secure the bonds issued in its aid. The greedy speculators in control of the road wanted the Government to give up this ample security and take a second mortgage, and they went to work to get Congress to assent to this exchange, and they succeeded. How was this robbery effected? They *gave* to leading members of both houses 2,000 and 3,000 shares of stock each, and the little job was soon "put through." The list includes Boutwell, Boutwell, Colfax, Blaine, Wilson, Patterson, Dawes, Bingham, Garfield and others. The evidence shows clearly that this stock was the price of the treachery of these men to the public interest, and not one of them has risen to explain or deny the damning charge.

A Strange Scene at a Morgue.

Yesterday morning a strange scene was enacted at the Morgue. The body of John Gerlach which had been found in Gunner's run on Sunday morning, was exposed for identification, and among the parties who arrived, all at about the same time, for that purpose, were a daughter of the deceased, by a former wife, now dead, a woman whom he recently married and has been living with as her husband, and another woman to whom he was married several years ago and whom he deserted to marry the one last mentioned. They all fully identified the body and both the women exhibited considerable feeling, but they did not appear to have any enmity towards each other. None of the parties would take charge of the body, and it was sent to the Potter's Field for burial.—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

A Canadian maton, one hundred and eight years old, is still able to devote much energy to bringing up her little boy, aged ninety-three.

The Cuban patriot army ambuscaded the Spanish General Mendenna recently, and came very near capturing him and his force.

The Princess Louise of England has been elected an honorary member of a New Jersey branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second largest crop..... 15
For third " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and $20
For second best crop..... 15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.
Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.$25
To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas	$10
Cucumbers	10
Tomatoes	8
Asparagus	10
Radishes	5
Peaches	8
Pears	5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord	10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard General Secretar Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.
The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.
Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully
DEROSSET & CO., State Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE-SUPERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:
2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.
We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other Phosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

VICK & MEBANE, General Agents.

Maj. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A.:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.
The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.
The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHUP & CUMMING.

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

Col. S. L. Fremont, President Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

We offer Twenty-Five Dollars for the largest native Hog, to be decided at your next Fair by the proper Awarding Committee.

LOUIS, DAVIS & CO